

JPRS Report

Africa (Sub-Sahara)

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

	Savimbi Interviewed on War, Relations With U.S., RSA (AFRIKA-POST, Jul 87)	1
	Commentary Notes Challenge of New Economic Policy (Luanda Domestic Service, 21 Aug 87)	6
	Rodrigues Kito Speaks on Control, Auditing Commission (Luanda Domestic Service, 22 Aug 87)	7
	Briefs Efforts To Eliminate Black Market MPLA Soldiers Reportedly Stealing Food Disruption of Bengo Coffee Harvest	9
KENYA		
	Border Trade With Tanzania Encouraged (SUNDAY NATION, 26 Jul 87)	11
	Trade With Somalia on the Rise (E A REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY, Jun 87)	12
	Trade Relations With Poland Surveyed (KENYA TIMES, 22 Jul 87)	13
	Canadian Aid Directed Toward Development (SUNDAY NATION, 19 Jul 87)	14

	Belgium Grants Sh 158 Million Aid Package (DAILY NATION, 22 Jul 87)	16
	Commerce Minister on Foreign Debt Repayment (Kauli Mwembe; KENYA TIMES, 17 Jul 87)	17
	Amnesty International Criticism Provokes Sharp Response (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 24 Jul 87; DAILY NATION, 29 Jul 87)	19
	AI Concerned by Detentions, Torture Allegations Attorney-General Dismissed AI Report Text of Official Statement on Detentions	19 20 21
	Moi's Election Proposal Sparks Controversy (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 24 Jul 87; DAILY NATION, 23 Jul 87)	22
	Nassir Leads Opposition Moi Withdraws Proposal, Orders End to Debate by Catherine Gicheru	22
	Oginga Odinga Sparks Controversy Among Luo Politicians (WEEKLY REVIEW, 7 Aug 87)	27
	MP's Debate Land Repossession Issue (DAILY NATION, 23 Jul 87)	30
	Education Minister Orders Enrollment To Double (SUNDAY NATION, 26 Jul 87)	31
	Power Company Outlines Development Goals (Kauli Mwembe; KENYA TIMES, 20 Jul 87)	32
	IDB Supports Industrial Projects (DAILY NATION, 29 Jul 87)	33
LIBER	IA	
	UP Chairman Calls for Reconciliation (DAILY OBSERVER, 24 Jul 87)	34
	UPP Claims Network Altered Statement on Reconciliation (DAILY OBSERVER, 30 Jul 87)	35
	Petroleum Company To Be Privatized (Philip N. Wesseh; DAILY OBSERVER, 22 Jul 87)	36
MADAG	ASCAR	
	Presidential Candidate Announces (LE MAURICIEN, 28 May 87)	37

MALAWI

	Government Moving Toward Privatization of ADMARC Assets (AFRICA ANALYSIS, 7 Aug 87)	38
MAURIT	IUS	
	Editorial Scores Excessive Politicking (Pierre Benoit; LE MAURICIEN, 10 Jun 87)	40
	Briefs	
	Muslim Solidarity Group Cooperation Projects With RSA	43
MOZAMB	IQUE	
	President Chissano Holds Press Conference in Botswana	
	(Gaborone Domestic Service, 13 Aug 87)	44
	Police Irregularities Uncovered by Interior Minister	
	(NOTICIAS, 28 Jul 87)	49
	Briefs	
	Transport Credit Agreement With Finland	52
	Military Successes in Nhamatanda	52
	Electricity Accord With Malawi, Norway	52
	Group Leaves for Training in GDR	53
	New Projects Announced in Beira	53
	20,000 Aided by Sofala Red Cross	53
	Manica Reforestation Project	53
SOUTH	AFRICA	
	POLITICAL	
	MP Reacts to U.S. Ambassador Remarks on Sanctions Failure	
	(THE STAR, 21 Aug 87)	55
	UN Namibia Special Envoy Meets Pik Botha	
	(SAPA, 18 Aug 87)	56
	Rightist Parties Criticize Botha's Silence on ANC-Liberals Meeting (DIE AFRIKANER, 15 Jul 87)	58
	Rightists Cooperating To Found New White African Church (DIE AFRIKANER, 15 Jul 87)	60
	Dakar Congress Seen as Benefiting ANC Only (BEELD, 24 Jul 87)	62
	Van Zyl Slabbert Stresses Usefulness of Dakar Talks	63
	(THE STAR, 24 Aug 87)	63

FRG Observer on Dakar Meeting, PFP Mood, Rightist Extremism (Andreas Razumovsky; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 5 Aug 87)	65
IDASA's Boraine on Democracy (Alex Boraine; CITY PRESS, 16 Aug 87)	69
Winnie Mandela Unintimidated by Vlok Investigation (Mono Badela; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 14-20 Aug 87)	72
Nation Said Advocating Mozambique, MNR Peace Efforts (Ken Pottinger; SUNDAY TIMES, 16 Aug 87)	74
CP Questions NP Proposals for Government Levels (SAPA, 17 Aug 87)	76
CP Plans Strategy To 'Destroy' RSCS (David Braun; THE STAR, 20 Aug 87)	77
Worrall Independents To Form New Political Party (THE WEEKLY MAIL, 21-28 Aug 87)	79
ECONOMIC	
Soweto's Deteriorating Financial Position Detailed (FINANCIAL MAIL, 31 Jul 87)	81
Farmers May Be Forced To Adopt High Technology Techniques (FINANCIAL MAIL, 31 Jul 87)	82
Nation's Gold Output To Slow From End of Century (Gerald Reilly; BUSINESS DAY, 11 Aug 87)	83
SABTA Head Denies ANC Supporting PUTCO Takeover (Derrick Luthayi; CITY PRESS, 16 Aug 87)	84
ESCOM Program To Extend Electrification (SAPA, 26 Aug 87)	86
Briefs Transkei Establishes 29 New Industries Number of Public Sector Employees Rise	88 88
SOCIAL	
Buthelezi Espouses Nonviolence in Youth Brigade Address (SAPA, 23 Aug 87)	89
Government Reportedly Reneging on Hostel Reform (Barry Streek; BUSINESS DAY, 14 Aug 87)	91
2,000 Transport Workers Down Tools in Retrenchment Protest (Themba Molefe; SOWETAN, 21 Aug 87)	94

	Thracha fouch brigade seeks raster kelorin	
	(SAPA, 23 Aug 87)	96
	Urban Foundation Notes Role of Business, Black Leadership	
	(SAPA, 26 Aug 87)	97
	Briefs	
	Expansion of Atteridgeville Area	99
	Black Townships Development Funds	99
	Blacks Favor Multiracial Rule	95
UGANDA		
	New Measures Taken to Combat Growing AIDS Threat	
	(DER SPIEGEL, 31 Aug 87)	100
ZAMBIA		
	Details Given on Famine	
	(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, various dates)	104
	Dutch Food Aid for Drought Victims	104
	Information Needed on Shortages	104
	Food Relief Needed in East	105
	Food Relief	106
	Confusion Hampers Relief Effort	106
	Vehicles Needed To Transport Food Aid	107
	Academic Claims IMF Undermined Socialist Base	
	(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 2 Jul 87)	108
	Bank of Zambia Governor Blasts IMF Experiments	100
	(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Jul 87)	109
ZIMBAB	WE	
	Mugabe Torn Between Ideological Pressures, Economic Realities	
	(FINANCIAL MAIL, 7 Aug 87)	110
	Commentary Hails End of Reserved White Seats	
	(Harare Domestic Service, 21 Aug 87)	113
/9986		
1 3300		

SAVIMBI INTERVIEWED ON WAR, RELATIONS WITH U.S., RSA

3420034 Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Jul 87 pp 19-20

[Text] Rolf Hallerbach, Brussels correspondent for the monthly publication EUROPAESCHE WEHRKUNDE interviewed the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, at his headquarters in Jamba in southern Angola.

Hallerbach: Is it true that Unita's best ally is South Africa and its armed forces stationed in Namibia?

Savimbi: Yes, we are receiving support from South Africa. But we are also receiving support from other countries—the U.S. and several Black African countries as well. We train our own troups, have our own officers, and don't have camps or bases in Namibia.

Hallerbach: Do you approve of South Africa's continuous raids and attacks on Angolan territory?

Savimbi: Unita, as a nationalist organization, is against any foreign state's presence in our country. We are against the presence of the Soviets, of the Cubans, and of the South Africans. It's not the South Africans who occupy Angola, but the 45,000 Cubans. It's on this one point, then, that the people are in agreement: we want no foreign troops in our country, neither from the West nor from the East.

Hallerbach: Is Unita assured of continued financial support from Washington? Is it true that the U.S. government is supporting Unita only at such a level that would offer it no chance of victory?

Savimbi: I don't pretend to know what the government in Washington is or isn't thinking. We should talk about what it is doing. It promised to support Unita and did support us. They did what they said. When the Americans help us they tell us how much money or weapons they'll give us and then stick to it. But the Americans didn't start supporting us until April, 1986. It's incorrect to say they're keeping their support level just low enough to keep us from winning. There was never a program to give us 100 million dollars. The Americans told us they would give us what we needed. It's incorrect to say they're giving us crumbs to keep us from winning. We are getting what they promised us, and we will get what we ask for in the future as well.

Hallerbach: How far do you think the U.S. will go if defeat seems imminent for Unita? Would the U.S. intervene?

Savimbi: When we speak of a defeat, we have to remember that you can't ask for aid anymore if you are defeated. So you can't let yourself be defeated. Only as long as you remain undefeated can you find friends who will help you. And I'm telling you, we'll not be defeated. And our friends are standing by us because they know this. It will stay that way, too.

Hallerbach: International organizations believe that as many as 100,000 people in Angola have starved to death. They attribute the country's plight not only to the Marxist government, but blame a good bit of it on the civil war and the activities of Unita and South Africa. UNICEF last year lodged serious charges about this. Do you think that Unita shares this quilt?

Savimbi: The civilian population suffers in any war, whether in Angola, Europe, or Afghanistan. There are always innocent human beings who suffer. The fact is, however, the MPLA bears the moral and political responsibility for the suffering in Angola brought about by military engagement. A reminder is in order. Who summoned the Cubans to Angola? The Cuban presence is the cause of our struggle. A fair observer will recognize that the MPLA is to blame for most of the suffering. We have to accept the fact that people suffer in war.

Hallerbach: In view of this misery, wouldn't peace seem the sole chance of survival? Is there any chance at all for peace talks between Unita and the ruling MPLA? Are you placing conditions on talks, and if so, what are they?

Savimbi: Unita has just taken an important step. Our offer to reopen the Benguela railroad is tied only to the condition that it not be used for military purposes and that an agreement be reached with the MPLA that would guaranty that this condition is observed. We are trying to get the MPLA to accept this offer and make some progress toward negotiations. We are convinced that there will be negotiations some day in Angola because the MPLA is unable to defeat Unita and the Angolan people are clamoring for peace. We Angolans wish to live in peace. That's why we think there will be peace. There can be no conditions in talking about peace. If one side makes conditions, the other side will too. We must talk with each other, and when we talk with each other, we can find out where we are not in agreement. That's why we have no preconditions.

Hallerbach: In spite of their links with Moscow, the MPLA is trying to court the U.S. Are you undermining closer contacts because they don't suit your purpose?

Savimbi: Those who insinuate that were are standing in the way of contacts between the MPLA and the U.S., should look at the lacts that shaped the relationship between the U.S. and the MPLA, or rather, the Reagan Administration and the MPLA. Rodriguez is responsible for the present situation because he lied to the Americans (This reference is to Rodriguez Kito, foreign minister in the MPLA government—ed.). Between 1981 and 1986, we didn't get anything from the Americans. It took the Americans 5 years to understand that Kito didn't at all have the power to negotiate, certainly not

Savimbi: We put the number at 45,000 Cubans. They are here to defend the MPLA regime. The regime in Luanda has no sovereignty because it has relinguished it to the Cubans. The Cubans have in fact taken over the country. Angola is no longer a sovereign state. Cubans run the state businesses, fly the planes, drive the tanks. Power is in the hands of the Cubans. The Cubans are destroying any chance for an economic recovery in Angola.

Hallerbach: Does Unita simply want to acquire power, or does it have a clear program for the future?

Savimbi: That amounts to the same thing. Our goal is a political one. For that, power is necessary. We agreed to share power in the Alvor Treaty (On 15 January, 1975, the Portuguese government and the FNLA, MPLA, and Unita liberation movements signed a treaty in Alvor, Algarve, which provided for holding free elections in Angola within 9 months--ed.). How could we change Angola's economic and political situation without being at the center of power? So it doesn't matter whether we're fighting for power or for political goals. The only important thing is to make Angola really independent at last and no longer deny the Angolans the right to determine their own future. We have to rule in order to achieve this.

Hallerbach: What impact would the fall of the White government in South Africa have on the situation in Angola?

Savimbi: Do you really believe it could fall? Many people prophesied the fall of the White government by March, 1986, at the latest. You have to look at the facts here too. The Boers are not the Portuguese. The Boers aren't the Rhodesians, either. The Afrikaners fought against the Zulus and against the British as well. They have no other place to go and are defending their rights in South Africa. So it's not realistic to assume that the government in Pretoria will fall. Only a strong government is able to make changes. The only realistic way is to find how to bring Pretoria to a solution that would allow working together with Blacks and Coloreds on the basis of equal rights. The MPLA is making the mistake of basing its strategy on the assumption that Pretoria will fall. I am convinced that things will change in southern Africa, but the fall of the government in Pretoria will not come to pass.

Hallerbach: What do you expect from the reelected government in South Africa? Were you surprised by the election results?

Savimbi: Botha's victory was foreseeable. The swing to the Right is the only interesting thing about it. It happened because the people are realistic. The Whites are afraid. They want to survive. They are in agreement on that. And that makes them strong. The behavior of the Black leaders in Africa and the behavior of the White heads of state outside Africa brought about the swing to the Right.

Hallerbach: Some countries are being severely affected economically by the closing of the Benguela railroad. You are responsible for this. What is going to happen?

the pullout of the Cubans. The Americans were finally forced to realize that they had been deceived. So there is no reason to say that we are standing in the way of anything. If the MPLA wants good relations with the U.S., all they have to do is put on their agenda the U.S. demand for removal of the Cubans and the call for national reconciliation. Angola would then be free. They can meet this condition. After all, they are doing business with the U.S., in oil mostly. The MPLA also has differences of opinion with Washington on other political subjects. Unita was not present at the negotiations between the 2 parties. So we aren't responsible for the way they went, and especially that the MPLA isn't complying with American demands.

Hallerbach: Isn't it grotesque that Cuban military advisors continuously have to protect the oil installations, in which U.S. firms share interest, from acts of sabatage by the Unitas, who are supported with U.S. funds?

Savimbi: Yes, but that's the busiless of the Americans. They are the problem. Gulf Oil gives the money to the MPLA, who use it to pay the Cubans and buy Soviet weapons, which they use to wage war against us. On the other hand, the Americans are supporting us. We'll have to let the Americans deal with this contradiction. It's their problem.

Hallerbach: What is the military situation? Has Unita, as some claim, lost influence even in its home territory? On the other hand, is it true that nothing much resulted from the government's major offensive announced last year?

Those who say we've lost influence should take a look at the map of Angola. Unita is now fighting in Cabinda, Uige, and Lunda (provinces in northern Angola -- ed.), and I'm not from there. How could we move from the south here into Cabinda, Uige, and Lunda if we didn't hold the central plateau? That's nothing but propaganda circulated by people who profit from discrediting us. The opposite is true! Unita is winning in Cabinda and the northern part of the country. Our intention is to make a thrust that will make our presence clearly felt. The majority of Angolans are on our side. They support us. Unita has no problem moving to and from Luanda, Bie, and Huambo. The MPLA doesn't report that we are on the attack in these areas, though. Many misunderstandings are due to a lack of understanding in the West of what guerilla warfare is. The West thinks conventionally. The people think if Unita conquers Luanda tomorrow and Saurimo and Bie the day after. then Unita is strong. But we control the rural areas and keep the enemy from leaving the cities. We badger the enemy until it loses its will to fight. But the West does not understand this strategy. In order to appreciate what we're doing, one has to realize that not one South African soldier is fighting on Unita's side and that South Africa isn't supporting our operations. But Cubans and Russians are fighting for the other side. One has to understand these facts in order to understand the reality of Angola. What one should say is: Unita is strong. It has the support of the people. If this were not true, we would no longer exist after 11 years of war. In the West, people say: Unita is losing! What are we losing? Who says that our strategy calls for taking Luanda?

Hallerbach: What significance do the 30,000 Cubans stationed in Angola have for the political and military strife?

Savimbi: In April, we made the offer to Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to repair and reopen the Benguela railroad. We stipulate only that it not be used for military purposes and that we agree on measures to assure its protection. If this condition is accepted, we can start putting the Benguela line back in operation as early as tomorrow.

9992 @et

COMMENTARY NOTES C'ALLENGE OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

MB211853 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Aug 87

[Unattributed commentary: from the "For the Record" program]

[Text] The year 1988 will be full of constraints for some, dramatic requirements for others, and full of challenges at all levels. The nation which is caught off guard, is not in search of information and skills that (?would assist it to fulfill its objectives). Practically speaking, we are still in the phase of assessment, interpretation, and examination of our plans; although fortunately we may have gone beyond that stage in some areas.

The fact of the matter is that there are signs that things are moving and changing for the better. Of course, it could not have been otherwise, because the party has decided to bring about a significant improvement in the national economy in a project whose first phase has been established for the next 2 years. This project seeks to achieve accumulative effects in the monetary policy, as reflected by the reduction in the money supply and in the incentives for private investment.

In fact, many company managers have benefitted from a long and enjoyable cover under the pretext of economic difficulties. This has forced the state to impose protectionist measures, which were financially counterproductive, and operationally incompatible.

The industrial sector—which is experiencing traumatic conditions, is still dependent on the import of raw materials, and has been weakened by its management system, which leaves a lot to be desired—now has something to work for with the adoption of the economic and financial reorganization program, which in (?view of its challenges is the exact medicine). The greater facilities extended to this sector, including greater autonomy in decision making, are in themselves a promising start of profound dimension. However, the [words indistinct] is more generalized, and that is why it demands a detailed examination, which we are certainly going to expand as much as we can.

/9604

CSO: 34000288

RODRIGUES KITO SPEAKS ON CONTROL, AUDITING COMMISSION

MB231442 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] Members of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission have been meeting in Luanda since this morning to discuss the contents and viability of the revision tasks. This is in line with the guidelines set by the second party congress on the need toimprove control and auditing work at all levels. The meeting, which was opened by Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, coordinator of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, is of a methodological nature and is expected to adopt a final document on the main control and auditing tasks. In his opening speech, Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues Kito said that the control commissions should be permanently vigilant and efficient sentries, ready to warn about the dangers that the party faces which are likely to jeopardize its strength, unity, and prestige.

[Begin Rodrigues Kito recording] It is with that goal in mind that we are holding this seminar, which we regard as very important, as important as the (?role) and the activities of the control and auditing commissions during the phase of the party growth. The seminar is being held at a time when assemblies to assess the activities of the grass root organizations are taking place throughout the country. The aim of these assemblies is to strengthen the role of the party while taking into account the manner in which the resolutions and guidelines were adopted by the second party congress.

Accordingly, all efforts by the control and auditing commissions and by all party members should combine to defend the party's unity and ideological principles and the revolution. This is the principle of auditing. Although not thoroughly understood by some party members, we regard it as imperative so that the role of the control commissions should not be restricted to a mere evaluation of the situation, but rather the enhancement of values and recognition of good work. Likewise, it should correctly expose all negative aspects and those responsible for this state of affairs. [end recording]

Alexandre Rodrigues Kito pointed out that the measures recently adopted by our party's leadership are nothing but a reflection of the correct implementation of the resolutions adopted by historic second congress. He described those measures as pragmatic and renovative, designed to encourage the more realistic and active participation of militants and the people as a whole in solving the real and urgent problems which prevail in all aspects of our political, economic, and social life.

[Begin Rodrigues Kito recording] The strategic goal of our revolution, as laid down by the MPLA-Labour Party, the vanguard of our people, unequivocally aims at the scientific socialist path. Marxism-Leninism teaches us to apply mechanisms, methods, and ways to make the revolution triumph in each of its phases, while taking into account specific characteristics of the struggle and the time and place it is being waged.

Angola's present reality derives from our resolve and the strong opposition we face from our domestic and external enemies within the context of class struggle and the clash of ideas between those who defend the old order because they fear extinction and those dedicated to organizing a new society. This only serves to confirm the dialectic principle which forms the basis of mankind's progress.

Thus, it is necessary to utilize correctly the role of intellectuals and technical cadres who are willing to serve the revolution. At all costs, one must avoid imposing unnecessary obstacles to their activities. This stand becomes increasingly logical in view of imperialism's permanent war of aggression against us, and the psychological warfare, disinformation, and slander campaign it launches against our country through sophisticated means in an attempt to split the ranks of the revolution. [end recording]

Finally, Alexandre Rodrigues Kito said that under our present conditions it is absolutely imperative that we restrict the activities of domestic reactionaries who are linked to imperialism by depriving them of the support of elements of the petty bourgeoisie and other sectors of our population who are willing to play a positive role in the task of national reconstruction.

/9604

CSO: 34000288

BRIEFS

EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE BLACK MARKET—Within the framework of the policy of alliances contained in the economic and financial reorganization program, efforts are under way in Benguela Province to eliminate parallel markets. Party and government officials of Benguela Province continue to combine efforts to organize the system of social assistance to the people in an attempt to tacitly eliminate the parallel markets. Accordingly, six out of the seven planned markets have already been restored in Benguela District with a regular daily supply of over 12 metric tons of vegetables and other products. This will go on until the desired level is reached in the fight against theft and black marketeering. In order to respond effectively to the principles aimed at providing social services to the people, the agricultural trading enterprise in (Quidipa), now has a fleet of over 20 IFA trucks to facilitate trade between the farmers of (Vale de Cavaco) and the countrywide and town operators. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Aug 87] /9604

MPLA SOLDIERS REPORTEDLY STEALING FOOD—Jamba, provisional capital of the free land of Angola, 20 Aug (KUP)—Severe food shortages in the MPLA's military camps at Luena, capital of Moxico Province, have made MPLA troops abandon their bases and terrorize villagers in surrounding areas to rob their food. Reliable sources say that these men are armed, but use civilian clothes so that they will not be identified as MPLA soldiers. People have been leaving the hamlets south of Luena and in the process they have been abandoning their manioc plantations and livestock. Meanwhile, in UNITA—controlled areas in Moxico Province, a vast area is being prepared by our movement to receive these people who are fleeing from urban areas. UNITA's reception project includes the creation of many production centers. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 20 Aug 87] /9604

DISRUPTION OF BENGO COFFEE HARVEST--UNITA puppets led by mercenary forces have infiltrated Bengo Province in an effort to destabilize this year's coffee harvest in the region. According to information obtained by ANGOP, the Angolan authorities have in their possession information on the presence of UNITA puppets and mercenaries in that region of our country under an operation codenamed Chondovava [late UNITA chief of the general staff]. The source that revealed the information reaffirmed the

readiness of national defense and security forces to repulse this action by the enemy, which is clearly acting in coordination with South Africa. In regard to the presence of mercenaries, the source noted that it had reliable information that proved their presence, adding that the Angolan armed forces had already taken adequate measures for their neutralization. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 23 Aug 87] /9604

CSO: 34000288

BORDER TRADE WITH TANZANIA ENCOURAGED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 26 Jul 87 p 21

[Text] The Tanzanian government aims at strengthening legal trade ties with Kenya along the border.

the Tanzanian High Commissioner to Kenya Mr Job Lusinde, has said.

The Tanzanian envoy said this in Eldoret last week when he called on the Uasin Gishu DC Mr. Ishmael Chelang'a in his office, before starting an extensive tour of Raymonds and Rivatex

Textile factories.

Saying that the destiny of East African states had always been the same, Mr Lusinde noted that

the good neighbourliness and cooperation between Kenya and Tanzania continued to grow even stronger.

The High Commissioner said Tanzania and Kenya had a lot to exchange in terms of trade. "We have plenty of hides and skins for you while we need starch for our textile industries from Kenya".

Welcoming the High Commissioner who was accompanied by his wife, Mr. Chelang's gave him an overview of the agricultural

potential of Uasin Gishu District and the industrialisation process in Eldoret town.

in Eldoret town.

The DC who was accompanied by his DO (1) Mr Dave Mwangi, said the District was basically agricultural, producing 40 per cent of the national wheat output.

He said that farmers in the district harvested three million bags of maize during the last harvest season.

The Kenya Co-operative Creameries KCC plant in Eldoret he said processes 1.1 million litres of milk per day.

Saying that Eldoret was a fast

Saying that Eldoret was a fast growing industrial town, the DC said current statistics indicated that it was now second to Nairobi in industrial growth rate.

The two major textile industries Raymonds and the Government owned Rivatex, he said were producing high quality textiles, some of which were exported.

Thanking the High Commissioner for the visit, Mr. Chelang'a, hailed the important contribution Tanzania had made towards the liberation struggle in southern part of Africa. -KNA

/13104

CSO: 3400/267

TRADE WITH SOMALIA ON THE RISE

Nairobi E A REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Jun 87 p 44

[Excerpts]

KENYA'S exports to Somalia have doubled in the past three years, thanks to the good ties between the two neighbours.

The volume of trade between the two countries is expected to grow further, following the recent visit of a six-man Somalia delegation to the New Kenya Trade Exhibition at Kenyatta International Conference Centre.

Somalia has imported substantial amounts of Kenyan goods. Somalia's tea imports from Kenya fetched some £1.02 million in 1985, compared to £291.000 the previous year. Beans fetched £362.000 in 1984, but there was no importation of beans in 1985 by Somalia. In 1983, the bean crop realised £785.000 from Somalia.

Cement earned £1.46 million in 1985, £574,000 in 1984, and £282,000 in 1983. Canned beef earned Kenya £10.000, coffee £14.000, petroleum and gasohol netted £4.000 and Kerosene £1.000.

Gas oil fetched £67,000 in 1985 compared to £76,000 in 1984; lubricating oil shot up from £8,000 to £136,000 the same year. Antibiotics fetched £12,000; soap, toiletries and pharmaceuticals, £68,000; and insecticides £145,000 in 1985. Other traditional exports to Somalia include paints and emulsions, bottles and jars.

/13104

CSC: 3400/315

TRADE RELATIONS WITH POLAND SURVEYED

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 22 Jul 87 p 14

[Text]

HISTORY of trade exchange between Kenya and Poland since 1964, is almost as long as Kenya attained Independence. The co-operation is based on TRADE Agreement signed by the governments of both countries in 1964.

Volume and Commodities: Poland supplying industrial

goods

-Chemical and Pharmaceutical products

-Machinery for Textile Factories (last year complete production line delivered to Ken Knit, Eldoret) 87 machineries to Blanket Industries, Mombasa-Machine Tools, Chucks

-Diesel Engines

-Window glass -Steel Products

-Some Textile Products

-Electric Motors and Switches, relays, etc. Volume 86 for Poland's exports is one million

Imports from Kenya: Agricultural products, mainly: -Processed Fruits Canned Pineapples and Juices (Kenya Canners Ltd.)

Coffee Beans

- Wattle Bark (Puri Co.) Due to lack of proper ransportation there is no export to Poland of fresh fruits. Kenya export to Poland of a/m goods slightly over 1 million dollars.

Since 1971 Poland in cooperation with ICDC established joint venture company -Kenya Engineering Industries. Nairobi. Poland supplied machinery and know-how, and provides top technical staff of the KEI, and is as well regularly supplying raw materials and spare parts.

KEI since its establishment has been manufacturing pangas, padlocks and locks,

keys, etc.

Now there is under consideration of both partners expanding of KEI into more technically advanced products.

Poland is offering various small scale plants suitable formanufacturing various goods required by the market. Poland is in the process of active talks with several partners in Kenya and it is hoped in the not too distant future, they may conclude some business.

New efforts are underway to increase mutual exchange of goods. Poland is importing yearly substantial quantities of coffee, tea, cocoa from many countries in Asia, Africa and South America.

But imports from Kenya might be increased if there would be possibility to exchange Kenya goods against

goods from Poland.

Upto now there was not enough understanding for the feasibility of the compensation trade, but there are some indications that new ways of thinking is taking place and that might bring to certain conclusions enabling trading companies on both ends to engage in compensation business.

/13104 CSO: 3400/266

CANADIAN AID DIRECTED TOWARD DEVELOPMENT

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 19 Jul 87 pp 17, 22

[Text]

Canada's aid to Kenya is going where it is needed most in agriculture and rural development.

During the 1987/92 period, an estimated 157 million Canadian dollars (CAD 157 million, one CAD is approximately KSh12). will be spent in Kenva on various bilateral projects in Kenva supported by Canada through its official aid arm, the Canadian International Development Authority (CIDA).

"We have decided to concentrate our programme in the agricultural and rural infrastructure sector, the energy sector and in human resources development, an official at the Kenya Desk of Cida in Hull. Quebec, told Sunday Nation recently.

I interviewed Mr Ray Farrington, the country's programme director for Kenya. Uganda and Ethiopia on the kind of assistance Kenya was receiving from Canada. Two of his officers sat in during the interview

Kenya, I learned, is one of the 30 countries of the world, which receive Canadian assistance on a concentrated basis. countries, which are rated as Category One by Cida include Tanzania. Zambia. Zimbabwe and Egypt. This means that projects are funded on a fiveyearly basis, which allows for a review every three or so years.

The Kenya Technical Teachers College (KTTC), near the United Nations complex at Gigiri on the northern outskirts of Nairobi, is one of the most shining examples of Canadian human resources development effort in Kenya.

The project has been ongoing for the last 10 years. Current efforts at the college are geared towards upgrading staff, facilities and equipment on a CAD 8.8

million budget, CAD 1.5 million of which has already been disbursed. KTTC is implementing the project jointly with personnel from Queen's University. Canada.

Side by side with the KTTC project is the General Training Fund (GTF), through which qualifying Kenyans receive training at Canadian universities. The GTF, another success story. is managed by the Kenva High Commission in Canada and Kenya's Directorate of Personnel Management.

Both Farrington and Cida President, Margaret Catley Carlson, whom I also interviewed rate the GTF as "extremely successful."

The Kenya High Commission, through its educational attache. Mr Simon Rutto, do the placement at Canadian universities, and once or twice a year, a delegation from the DPM goes over to Canada to assess the various institutions Selection for admission to those universities is done in Nairobi.

Selection is made from first degree holders. Most successful candidates are trained at master's level in all fields of Canadian cooperation. There are also some doctoral candidates.

The GTF has just entered a new era in Kenya, aimed at agricultural research. Canada had problems getting directly involved in agriculture in the field. A notable example is the Njoro Wheat Research Farm project, which failed due to problems with the research structure in Kenva at that time.

"We didn't feel that there was enough flow of information from the research institutions to the farmers," the Canadian officials said. "We had to give up that project eventually because we thought it was an isolated research station, whose results didn't seem to be getting out."

The alternative, which has now

been adopted and is set for takeoff, involves training of agricultural research technicians and scientists. A Kenvan mission is expected in Canada in the next few months to visit various institutions across the country for what they can offer in agriculture for Kenya institutions

About CAD 5 million (KSh60 million is earmarked for the project. The Department of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and the DPM are expected to look into the requirements of agricultural research in Kenya.

Naturally, a programme that is aimed at graduates does not offer direct benefits to people at the grassroots, the rural folk. The officials at Cida admit as much --"the programmes don't necessarily have a trickle down

effect," they concede.

But there is a movement towards district training, they say. The method of advertising in newspapers is one means of ensuring that potential candidates from the rural areas also apply for consideration.

Women constitute the majority of rural population - over 75 per cent of the total population of Kenya. And they also number among the poorest of the poor. It is therefore a sad

commentary on the GTF that

only 37 women have been trained out of some 200 people that have benefited from the programme.

Canadian donors are not oblivious to this imbalance, and indeed, phase II of the GTF gives specific targets for inclusion of women in the training programmes. For every four people trained in future, it is intended that one of them - that is 25 per cent of the total

numbers trained - will be a woman.

Phase II also aims at drawing from women scientists in ruralbased institutions.

The ball is in Kenva's court, for while it is the wish of Canada to achieve this target, it is up to the Kenyan authorities to define

their own priorities.

The imbalance as regards Kenyan women involvement in the GTF has of course a direct relationship with the low priority that has been accorded women's education in Kenya in the past. Even today when the numbers of girls enrolled in primary schools are 50 or more per cent, there is a very high drop-out rate starting from the secondary school entry level and worsening at university entry level.

Imbalances aside, the GTF is still considered the most successful project as far as Kenya-Canada relations are concerned. And this is precisely because of the project's unique nature. It is entirely administered by the Kenya Government. There is no Canadian agency involved

in the management of the project contrary to the requirements for most Canadian bilateral assistance.

"That gives Kenya complete control over how her resources are going to be used in Kenya in training Kenyans," the officials

In terms of human resources development policy, the GTF is one project the Canadians will be closely monitoring in the next couple of years in consultation with Kenyan authorities. Canadians and Kenyans will also be examining the relative value to be placed on training in the country and reinforcing the institutions involved.

A commendable move in this direction involves harambee institutes of technology, in which programmes of eight institutes of technology around the country

will be improved.

In this particular project, personnel from various Canadian institutions co-ordinated by the Association of Canadian Community Colleges are the project implementors. The CAD 5.5 million project has already received CAD 4.2 million of the total

Other rural-oriented projects are the Canadian Water Foundation water project, which aims all improving rural water supplies. The CAD I million project has already had the bulk of the funding disbursed and personnel are already in the field

Care-Canada are funding a

CAD 5 million project which is aimed at improving rural facilities. Also under way is the rural access roads project which is sited in Nyandarua and Baringo districts.

The project is being implemented by the rural access roads project of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The CAD 8.6 million project is already progressing in both districts from an initial

disbursement of CAD 2.6 million. A similar project is the minor roads programme which involves labour intensive maintenance of secondary and minor roads in Kericho and Nandi districts. The project is to be implemented by Ministry of Transport and Communications and Canadian engineers. The project, worth CAD 12.6 million has not yet utilised any funds but should start as soon as the agreement is signed.

The general picture of Kenva-Canada bilateral relations looks

TOST

"Kenya has been and is what we call a core country," Mr Farrington says. That is a priority country for co-operation with us. We are moving into some new areas and giving them more emphasis as a result of discussions," he says. This is particularly so in the emerging area of importance - primary health care, where the focus of training is going to be the district level.

/13104 CSO: 34

3400/267

BELGIUM GRANTS SH 158 MILLION AID PACKAGE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jul 87 p 3

[Text]

Kenya is to receive Sh158 million aid from Belgium.

The Finance Minister, Prof George Saitoti, concluded the aid package with the Belgian Secretary of State for Development Co-operation, Mr Andre Kempinaire, during a recent visit to Brussels.

Kenya's Ambassador in Brussels, Mr Joseph Nyagah, also attended the discussions.

The funds negotiations were a follow-up to Mr Kempinaire's visit to Kenya last November, to formalise co-operation between the two countries.

From the Belgian aid Sh32 million will benefit small-scle industries and telecommunications

services will get Sh20 million.
Funds for the small-scale industries will be channelled
through the Kenya Industrial
Estates.

Nairobi's transport service will be boosted by 40 buses bought with Sh22 million.

The buses will be an addition to the first batch of ten expected later this year. The Belgian Government had earlier provided Sh8 million for a study of Nairobi's commuter transport problem undertaken by Transurb Consultant.

From the latest assistance deal Sh22 million will go into water projects, Sh13 million to health and Sh7 million the oceanography.

The two parties praised the growing relations between the two countries.

Mr Kempinaire said Belgium would consider Prof Saitoti's request that aid under the Belgian Survival Fund be provided in the form of fertilisers.

He also agreed to examine a plea for assistance in a study on the possibility of setting up a tram system in nairobi.

After the talks, Prof Saitoti hosted a luncheon in honour of Mr Kempinaire. Among those who attended were top Belgian Government officials and members of the local business community.

/13104

CSO: 3400/269

COMMERCE MINISTER ON FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENT

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 17 Jul 87 p 8

[Article by Kauli Mwembe]

[Text] Kenya paid a staggering L92 million to donor agencies in the 1985/86 period as a result of a decline in the availability of new financial flows into the country, the Commerce Minister, Prof Jonathan Ng'eno, has said.

This means that in that financial year, Kenya became for the first time since independence, a net exporter of capital on government account, said the minister.

Prof Ng'eno was addressing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) VII conference in Geneva last week.

The minister said there was an urgent need for measures to be taken by the creditor countries to alleviate the situation in which the debtor developing countries now find themselves.

"These measures should include substantial rescheduling of repayment periods taking into account the capacity of the debtor countries to pay without affecting implementation of the programmes set for achieving economic growth," said the minister.

Such rescheduling and other concessions, he said should not affect the independence of the debtors in choosing their development priorities and should not affect new financial flows from creditors.

Above all, he added, creditor countries should seriously consider converting official development assistance debts of developing countries to grants.

especially in the cases of the low income developing debtor countries.

He suggested that in order that developing countries may be in a position to develop their economies realistically, it is necessary to reorient conditionalities in the debt strategy.

"When we look at the trends in this area during the 1980s as far as my country is concerned, we find that from 1980/81, there has been a significant increase in interest and redemption charges," he noted.

He explained that the share of interest and redemption payments against total Kenya Government expenditure has increased steeply from less than 12 per cent in 1980/81 to more than 27 per cent in 1985/86.

He said 1986/87 is expected to have a percentage which is even higher.

The total external public debt in the economy has

been growing at an average rate of 25 per cent every year since 1981, as a result of the maturing of earlier borrowings and movement upwards in the rates of exchange.

The rapid increase in the debt burden has serious implications on maintaining appropriate levels of investment for sustained growth he noted.

Said the minister: "Our development investments have been steadily declining from nearly 32 per cent of the total expenditure in 1980/81 to about 18 per cent in 1985/86."

Prof Ng'eno suggested that the measures devised should ease liquidity shortages experienced by the developing countries, and ease the conditionality criteria of the international financial institutions.

The same measures should, he pointed out, lead to increased credit to the indebted developing countries for the support of increased output and exports.

/13104 CSO: 3400/266

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CRITICISM PROVOKES SHARP RESPONSE

AI Concerned By Detentions, Torture Allegations

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Jul 87 pp 12-13

[Text]

he most striking aspect of the statement issued last Tuesday by Kenya's ministry of foreign affairs in response to adverse press reports in the western media is that it coincides with a report by Amnesty International released this week and accusing the country of human rights violations. The statement says that the government "has continued to be disturbed by a wave of anti-Kenya propaganda coming from the media particularly the western press". These press reports the statement says, have accused the Kenya government of mass detention of people and it is this which the statement seeks to "refute very strongly". The Amnesty report accuses the Kenvan authorities of trying to silence political opponents through detention without trial. The report says that Amnesty International has decided to publish its conclusions "in the hope that the Kenya government will respond by taking steps to end these abuses and establish safeguards for the protection of human rights in the future". Amnesty alleges that it made numerous but unsuccessful appeals to the Kenva government throughout last vear but has received no reply.

The government statement says that the country has a provision in its laws which allows the government to protect its society when threatened. This provision, the statement explains, is used "with extreme caution and so far, only II people are detained for security reasons and this was done because the

security of the state was threatened". It is not only Kenya which has this provision in its laws, the statement points out, as there are many other countries which provide for the detention of people who threaten their security.

On the clandestine Mwakenya movement, the government states that the movement is illegal and by its own admission "has vowed to overthrow a popularly elected government". Since it is an illegal movement, the Kenya government argues that it is determined to protect its people against the illegal activities of Mwakenva. "So far, 69 people have been convicted in law courts for being members of Mwakenya and for having engaged themselves in illegal activities to overthrow the government of Kenya," the statement says. The government statement explains that all those who have been jailed in connection with Mwakenva have themselves confessed that they were members of the movement.

Amnesty International says in its report that most of the detainees in Kenya were arrested on suspicion of having links with Mwakenya but states that many appear to have done no more than criticise the way the country is run. The Kenya government, however, is emphatic that there is no government in the world that will allow an illegal organisation to organise itself for the purpose of overthrowing popularly and legally established governments, which it says is the express aim of the clandestine movement.

The statement also addresses the western press reports about alleged torture of people arrested by law enforcement officers and counters that "as a responsible government and in conformits with the laws of the land, the government is committed to the protection of any person who may be arrested for any reason by the police". Therefore, the statement says, any torture exercised by policemen or any other person for that matter is against the laws of Kenva. The 58-page Amnesty report accuses the Kenvan police of torturing suspects and claims that complaints have been ignored or dismissed by the courts. The government statement says, however, that on some occasions, the country's law enforcement officers have used "excessive powers" in arresting certain people. In this connection, it said, "two policemen have been arrested for acts of torture in three incidents occurring in Kisumu, Limuru and Nakuru". The cases of those law enforcement officers who have been involved in cases of torture are being investigated and will result in prosecution if found guilty, the statement con-

The Amnesty International report is a culmination of attacks from the west about Kenva's human rights record. Indeed, President Daniel arap Moi. when he toured the United States and United Kingdom last March and upon his return to the country, took pains to defend the country's human rights record against what he saw as unfair criticism from sections of the western media. The president said that the critics were simply jealous of the country's achievements. Prior to the president's visit to the US and UK, a visiting US congressman. Senator Howard Wolpe, had angered the Kenvan authorities after he delivered a stinging criticism of the government, claiming that there had been an erosion in the human rights situation in the country which could jeopardise relations with the US.

Attorney-General Dismissed AI Report

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 87 p 24

[Text]

The Attorney-General, Mr Justice Matthew Muli, has dismissed the recent report by Amnesty International as 'a document without any substance and which does not deserve any merit or credibility.

Mr Justice Muli, who is here for the International Conference on Reform of Criminal Law, was being interviewed by the BBC on the report, which was published by the human rights group last Wednesday.

Mr Justice Muli stressed the statement issued by the Government as a rejoinder to the report and said: "Any violation of human rights in Kenya would be tantamount to violation of our constitution, which guarantees protection of fundamental and individual rights.

He said there were no mass detentions in the country

"So far, only 11 people have been detained after a careful scrutiny of their activities and strictly in accordance with the law.
"To indicate the openness of

our democratic institutions, the detentions were gazetted and the law requires that they be seen periodically by the Detaineess Review Tribunal."

He said 69 members of an illegal organisation had pleaded guilty to various charges and were subsequently convicted and

Mr Justice Muli said the Kenyan judiciary was independent, and is "inconceivable for anyone to suggest that the trials were unfair because anybody who knows Kenya well can confirm that iustice is administered without any interference whatsoever from the executive arm.

On the freedom of the Press. he said the local Press and about 150 foreign correspondents in Nairobi were completely free to report on any subject.

He said it was ironical that Amnesty International quoted the local Press to try and justify their case.

"So how can they at the same time argue that there is no freedom of the Press in Kenya?" he asked. (KNA)

Text of Official Statement on Detentions

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Jul 87 p 12

[Text]

he Kenya government continues to be disturbed by a wave of anti-Kenva propaganda coming from the media particularly the western press. Recently, the western media have accused the Kenva government of mass detention of people. The government wants to refute these allegations very strongly. At present, there are only 11 people who are lawfully detained. We have a provision in our laws which allows the government to protect our society when it is threatened. This provision of the law is used with extreme caution and so far, only 11 people are detained for security reasons and this was done because the security of the state was threatened. The provision of this law is found in many other coun-

Recently, the western press has written a lot on the "Mwakenya movement." The government would like to state that the Mwakenya movement is an illegal movement which by its own admission has vowed to overthrow a popularly elected government of Kenya by illegal means. It is the right of every legitimate government to protect itself against a group or groups of people who organise themselves for the purpose of overthrowing a popularly elected government. Mwakenya is an illegal organisation and the Kenya government is determined to protect its people against the illegal activities of Mwaken-

So far, 69 people have been convicted in courts of law for being members of Mwakenya and for having engaged themselves in illegal activities to overthrow the government of Kenya. All the 69 convicted persons confessed to the court of being members of the illegal organisation. They have, therefore, been properly sentenced in accordance

with the law.

There is no government in this world which will allow an illegal movement to organise itself for the purpose of overthrowing a popularly and legally established government. This is the aim of the Mwakenya movement. It is, therefore, the duty of the Kenya government to do everything possible to protect the security of the Kenyan society against the activities of Mwakenya.

Also in the media, and particularly the western press, allegations have been made of torture of people arrested by law enforcement officers. The Kenya government wishes to state that as a responsible government and in contormity to the laws of the land, the government is committed to the protection of any person who may be arrested for any reason by the police. Torture exercised by policemen or any other person for that matter is against the laws of Kenya.

The government would, however, like to state that on some occasions, our law enforcement officers may have used excessive powers in arresting certain people. Two policemen have been arrested for acts of torture in three incidents occurring in Kisumu, Limuru and Nakuru. Cases of torture committed by these officers are being investigated and will result in prosecution if found guilty.

Kenya is an open society, and a state government by the rule of law. The government at the same time recognises its responsibility of protecting its citizens against a group or groups of people who take the law into their own hands thus threatening the peace and security of the country. Mwakenya belongs to this group and the government is determined to protect its people from this clandestine organisation.

/13104

CSO: 3400/268

MOI'S ELECTION PROPOSAL SPARKS CONTROVERSY

Nassir Leads Opposition

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Jul 87 pp 4-7

[Excerpt]

hat's afoot? I hat must be the question in many people's minds as the debate over certain aspects of the preliminary elections continues. What must be perplexing to many people is that these who appear to be opposing President Daniel arap Moi's suggestion that the clause stipulating that those candidates who attain over 70 per cent of the vote in the preliminary polls be declared to have been elected unopposed, be removed, are people who in the public eye are seen to be very close to the president's thinking. When the president announced last Friday in Juja that he would present the proposal to the party's national executive committee and the national governing council, expressing the hope that he would find support in the party organs, it appeared to many that the matter was more or less settled; after all, it is extremely rare for any politician to take issue with a presidential proposal.

The very next day, however, Mr. Sharrif Nassir, the Mombasa District Kanu branch chairman, registered his opposition to the presidential proposal, telling a public meeting during the opening of Mihang'o Mosque in Embaka-

si constituency in Nairobi that he would oppose the proposal if it were brought before the national governing council. In this, he was backed by the area MP. Mr. Muhuri Muchiri, who like the Mombasa Kanu boss, is also an assistant minister. Just how sensitive the issue was is illustrated by the fact that the party-owned Sunday Times newspaper, left out all mention of the issue in its report on the function. Nassir is a politician who has distinguished himself by zealous defence of the political system and the head of state on many occasions, and, therefore, was seen as a most unlikely person to dissent on such an issue.

For a while, it might have seemed that Nassir was acting as a lone wolf, and he was, predictably, taken to task by a number of politicians, including the Nairobi Kanu branch chairman, Dr. Njoroge Mungai; Bahati MP, Mr. Fred Omido and Bahati sub-branch chairman, Mr. Francis Karani, all of whom were at a Kanu rally in Nairobi last Sunday at which it was suggested that Nassir be disciplined by the party for "opposing the president". Others who jumped mad the attack on Nassir

included one cabinet minister, Dr. Robert Ouko, who is also the Kisumu branch chairman; Mr. Misiani Gor. an assistant minister; Mr. Kariuki Chotara, the Nakuru branch chairman; Mr. Lawrence Sifuna, the parliamentary chief whip; Mr. Peter Anyumba, MP for Winam; and Dr. Chibule wa Tsuma, MP for Kilifi South. However. within a short time, both Ouko and Anyumba changed their minds. They did not indicate why they had supported the proposal in the first place, but Ouko might have realised that he was the only cabinet minister in the group supporting the proposal and he may, therefore, have had good reasons to rethink his position.

But Nassir was no lone wolf, as it was soon realised when a number of cabinet ministers jumped to his side. They were, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, the Kanu national treasurer; and Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo, the Siaya District party branch chairman. Joining the big guns were three assistant ministers, Dr. Josephat Karanja, Mr. Peter Ejore and Mr. Isaac Salat, the latter two having the added weight of being district Kanu branch chairmen for Turkana and Kericho respectively. There was also the Narok Branch chairman, Mr. William ole Ntimama.

As the debate raged, observers may have been perplexed by the almost unprecedented spectre of leading Kanu figures and cabinet ministers taking different sides on an important public issue, suggesting a split in the ruling circles, but the Kanu national organising secretary, Mr. Laban Kitele, also a cabinet minister, released a statement saying that the party viewed the whole affair with approval as it demonstrated the country's democratic nature. Others who took the same sort of neutral stance, while welcoming the debate, were three cabinet ministers, Messrs. Nicholas Biwott, Peter Nyakiamo and Moses Mudavadi. But with highly placed party officials having in the past been at the forefront in insisting that there would be no debate on a matter already endorsed at the highest party organs, the matter was becoming even more intriguing. In any case, the debate was not based simply on the technicalities of the polls. There was a side issue threatening to take centre stage: a proposal by the president being opposed

publicity by leading politicians, some of whom are known to have his ear. This was one aspect that was broached by the MP for Kitale East, Mr. Masinde Muliro, who dismissed the whole issue as a "political gimmick". Muliro was the first politician to take issue with certain aspects of the polling procedures, when he argued in parliament last month that the system was open to abuse. His views then were dismissed.

Those opposing the president's proposal have been careful to note that they are not in opposition to the president. but are simply backing an issue that has already been endorsed by the party's highest organs after adequate deliberation. Nassir, Biwott and Tipis have taken the trouble to go into the background behind preliminary elections and the 70 per cent provision in particular, noting that the matter was unanimously endorsed last year by the party's national executive committee, the national governing council and the annual delegates' conference. That was in August of last year when the provision that the preliminary polls be held by the queuing method generated considerable dissension outside political circles. but there seemed to be no worry over the other modalities, some details of which were released at the same time.

The revised Kanu constitution, released this year and containing the new provisions for the first time, made it clear that the preliminary polls, which would be open only to party members, were purely a party nomination process. The details spelt out state that any candidate at the preliminary polls attaining 70 per cent of the vote would be declared to have been elected unopposed at the general election, while any candidates who attained more than 30 per cent of the vote would be nominated to face-off in the general electin. Where not more than one candidate attained 30 per cent of the vote, the two candidates with the next highest number of votes would be nominated along with the first, while if the vote were split in such a way that no candidate attained 30 per cent of the vote, then the top two candidates would be nominated to meet in the general elections. The provisions were designed purely to cut down on the number of candidates contesting the general election to ensure that no candidate would win a parliamentary seat with a minority vote. The president's proposal last week was that the 70 per cent clause be removed so that no candidate would be elected unopposed unless he was the sole aspirant for a particular parliamentary sea, while the provision that a maximum of three candidates would face-off in the general election would remain.

The president did not indicate the reason behind his decision to have the matter reviewed, but of late, fears have been expressed in certain circles that the preliminary polls could be open to manipulation. When Muliro raised his complaint last mouth, his fear was that wealthy candidates would be in a position to ensure their unopposed passage to parliament by buying Kanu cards for their supporters so that they garner 70 per cent of the vote at the preliminary elections. He also claimed that the administration in Kitale was taking sides by issuing Kanu membership cards on a selective basis so as to bar his supporters from joining the party, thus rendering them ineligible to participate in the preliminary polls. Similar complaints had been raised earlier by the MP for Kirinvaga West, Mr. Matere Keriri, who is also an assistant minister. Nassir might have had those sentiments in mind when he said last Saturday that to amend election procedures which had already been accepted might be interpreted by some to mean that the party was succumbing to pressure from 'political rejects".

The whole affair has brought into focus matters that were previously thought sancrosanct as precious few politicians would have dared to challenge a party decision. Although most of those backing the proposed change have taken issue with Nassir and the others for having the audacity to oppose the president, they have also come out clearly in opposition of the 70 per cent clause, a position they may not have been bold enough to take in the past. On Wednesday of this week, a group of back-bench members of parliament held a joint press conference. where they issued a statement read by the MP for Kitale West, Mr. Wamalwa Kijana, the secretary of the Kanu parliamentary group. The MPs made clear

sal, arguing that the clause in question appears to be in violation of the section of the Kenya constitution that stipulates that every registered voter shall have the right to elect his parliamentary representative, regardless of whether he is a party member or not. The argument is that in a situation where a candidate goes to parliament unopposed by garning 70 per cent of the vote at the preliminaries, those registered voters who may not be Kanu members will have been denied the chance to vote in the general election. The statement also questions whether the preliminary polls can be taken as a fair representation of the views of voters, as Kanu registration figures are still way below the figures recorded in the voter registration exercise. This aspect had been pointed out earlier by the MP for Tana South, Mr. Israel Ddaiddo, who argued that a candidate who garners 70 per cent of the vote in the preliminaries does not necessarily have majority support in a case where there may be only 10,000 Kanu members but five times that number of registered voters. The MP's, in their statement, said that Kenyans welcomed the president's proposal "with a great sigh of relief", adding that it would make the electoral system less open to fraud.

their support of the president's propo-

The issue of the preliminary polls being open to manipulation was contested hotly by Nassir, who argued last month that Kenyans are mature enough to vote according to their

conscience. In

a press release issued this week, Nassir went to great lengths to defend not just the 70 per cent provision but the queuing system as well. He was responding to Muliro, who had said earlier that he was ready to argue against the queuing system in a public rally. While the 70 per cent issue is generating so much heat, it is linked to the whole preliminary polls procedures, especially the queuing system, which has raised its own share of controversy in the past. As the 70 per cent debate raged, there arose the possibility that those who opposed the queuing system might feel emboldened to reintroduce the issue, and it was Muliro, who became the first politician to speak against the queuing system last month, who raised the issue. In response, Nassir challenged Muliro to attend public rallies in Mombasa being convened to educate the people on the merits of the system. He then outlined the advantages of the queuing method, so that Muliro could be "well-prepared for any retort he may choose to present to the rally". Nassir explained that the secret ballot had caused numerous election petitions, which, he said, came about because of numerous irregularities such as the stuffing of ballot boxes. manipulation by election clerks, missing ballot boxes and manipulation of voters' registers. His view is that such malpractises cannot take place in the queuing system because it is open to the public eye.

Nassir reminded Muliro that he, as a member of the governing council, was present when the preliminary polls were discussed and endorsed. He suggested that Muliro should have registered his views then if he was sincere. Many of

those against the new proposal have used the argument that the matter of the preliminary polls had already been thoroughly debated last year, and therefore there is no need for any amendments. However, it is noteworthy that the debate, if there was any last year, was carried out within the party organs, rather than in the public eye as has been happening this week. Both camps this time have welcomed the debate, but for different reasons. Those opposed to the new proposal argue that the debate will put to rest any doubts that the party makes decisions without considering the wishes of the people, while those supporting it feel that they finally have an opportunity to push for a fresh look at the contentious issue. Both sides are making it plain that they support the president, although it is clear that the group supporting the change would like that particular issue to be highlighted, if only to take a swipe at the Nassir group for seeming to contradict the presiednt.

As the debate heated up this week at least four more cabinet ministers and a number of assistant ministers made it known that they would oppose the president's proposal, but like their colleagues, made it clear that they were not opposing the president. As the matter seemed to be escalating with the group of MPs supporting the proposal actively canvassing within the precincts of parliament for additional support, President Moi put a stop to the whole debate. Addressing a fund raising rally in Wajir on Wednesday, he made it clear that he did not consider those opposing the proposal to be in opposition to him. The president said that Nassir was fully within his rights in taking a position on the issue, pointing out that he only made a suggestion that would have had to be considered by the national executive committee and the national governing council. It was not a directive, he stressed. He said that wananchi had expressed their views on the matter, and therefore there was no need for the proposal to go before the party organs, as it was clear that the country was democratic.

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Catherine Gicheru]

[Text] President Moi yesterday withdrew his intention to forward a proposal to amend the procedures for the preliminaries to the coming General Election. And he ordered that the debate on issue stop the immediately.

This puts paid to a heated debate among Parliamentarians and party leaders begun last Saturday by an Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, Shariff Nassir.

The contentious amendment sought to remove the clause which stipulates that those who muster 70 per cent of the preliminary votes be elected unopposed.

Mr Nassir had said on Saturday that he would oppose the proposal when brought to the party's Governing Council. He was later supported by Ministers and Assistant Ministers in their capacity as officials of the Kenya African National Union (Kanu). Others for the proposal replied with equal vehemence.

President Moi announced his withdrawal in an address at a funds drive in aid of Wajir District schools.

Said the President: "At Juja last Friday, I said I would propose to the National Executive Committee and the Governing Council of the ruling party that section 22 of the elections procedure be amended.

"After that, many things have been said. I am surprised that these people do not seem to un-derstand the meaning of democracy.

"I never ordered. I never gave a ruling. I proposed. A proposal is not a ruling.

He said it was because Kenya was a democracy that people were allowed to say what they wanted about the matter. "That, he said, was why Mr Nassir had said he would oppose the propos-al when brought to the Governing Council.

"But why are others saying they are opposing someone for giving his opinion? I did not say that he was not loval. That is his own opinion," the President said.

He said those he had thought understood the meaning of democracy were the ones opposing certain people for expressing their own opinions.

President Moi said he had decided to withdraw the proposal because he valued democracy but some people did not seem to understand this. He said the issue should no longer be debated.

President Moi was loudly cheered when he said the debate had proved that Kenya has a true, mature and peaceful democracy.

/13104

CSO: 3400/263

OGINGA ODINGA SPARKS CONTROVERSY AMONG LUO POLITICIANS

Natrobi WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Aug 87 pp 3-4

[Text] Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo's alarm over what he sees as an unhealthy "political marriage" between his fellow Siaya cabinet minister, Mr. William Odongo Omamo, and the former opposition leader, Mr. Oginga Odinga, came almost three years to the day since Omamo himself was sounding the alarm bells over what he perceived as an "unholy political marriage" between Odingo and the former minister for constitutional affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, who at the time was the subject of a judicial inquiry into his activities. At that time, Omamo expressed the view that an Odinga-Njonjo alliance would only serve to retard development in Luoland, the same sort of charges now being made by Aringo, whose fear is apparently that any resurgence of Odinga's political clout in Luo

politics would alienate the community from the government.

The brewing row between the two Siaya heavyweights came out of a function at Omamo's Bondo home two weeks ago when Omamo used the occasion to lavish praise on Odinga for having helped him secure a university scholarship which "shaped my life". Amidst confusion over what had actually transpired, caused by conflicting press reports--some had him hitting at Odinga over his political designs in Bondo--Omamo called a press conference to clarify the issue, maintaining that he owes a lot to Odingo and hinting that the scholarship way back was proof of Odinga's blessings, a vital factor in Bondo polítics. Omamo, who since his entry into politics nearly two decades ago has been identified as a staunch rival of the former opposition leader,

stopped short of claiming any newly-reached understanding with Odingo, but he did go out of his way to claim that he and the former vice-president had never been at loggerheads, even going to the extent of telling the press that the whole issue of the political enmity between him and Odinga was a creation of the media. Odinga might not think so. In 1984, while denying

that there was any potential for an alliance with Njonjo, Odinga pointed to the former minister as his number two political enemy, but it was on Omamo that he bestowed the distinction of topping the list.

It is interesting that Aringo was joined in the criticism of Omamo by the MP for Ugenya, Archbishop Stephen Uluoch Ondiek, an assistant minister, because both he and Aringo have in the past benefitted greatly at the polls from Odinga's political patronage. On the contrary, it is Omamo who has found the antiOdingo tag painful, losing the

1974 and 1979 general elections to a handpicked Odinga protege. Ondiek was one of the other two Siava MPs present at Omamo's home when he made the contentious remarks, (the other was the MP for Gem. Mrs. Grace Ogot, also an assistant minister) and he was reported to have lavished praise on the host, suggesting that all the four current Siava MPs were united and ought to be returned at the next general election. The unity is no more. Last weekend, Ondiek explained that he attended the function under the impres-

sion that it was only called to celebrate Omamo's award of an honorary doctorate and had no idea that it was meant for the purpose of celebrating a political marriage. It is interesting that he had not registered his protest at the function even though he had addressed the gathering.

There was one conspicuous absentee at the Omamo function - Aringo whom Omamo later explained had been invited but happened to be engaged elsewhere. Also absent was Odinga, who according to Omamo, was also invited but failed to turn up. The subject of Odinga seems close to Aringo's heart. Three weeks ago, he told The Weekly Review that Odinga's brand of politics had been hurtful to the Luo in the past by alienating the community from the government, suggesting that in his role as a Luo leader, it is his duty to respond to Odinga's inopportune political sta8ments. That was a role that in the past was played by Omamo and two former MPs and cabinet ministers. Messrs. Omolo Okero and Mathews Ogutu. The latter two are no longer in parliament, their changed fortunes attributable largely to their anti-Odinga posture, which might be a pointer to the reason why Omamo is no longer keen to take on Odinga.

It would seem that the political tension rearing its head in Siava is not confined to the Odinga factor alone. Last weekend Ondiek claimed that there was a plot afoot in which millions had been poured into the district to oust him, Aringo and Ogot from parliament, the sort of statement that might be taken as ordinary in Kenvan politics, but for the fact that Omamo is apparently not one of the intended victims. Ondiek did not give any indication of whether or not he was pointing a finger at the Omamo-Odinga "alliance", but the next day, Aringo came out with his own revelation that there was a plot to oust him from parliament, even giving the figure of shs. 3 million as the amount of money that had been used to sponsor one of his rivals. He suggested that the money had been availed by his greatest political enemy, whom he claimed was a bank executive from outside the district. But he did not

divulge the identity of the plotters. saying only that they were prominent leaders from both within the district and beyond. Whether this plot is linked to the Omamo-Odinga issue is not yet clear. Odinga himself is not talking for the moment. Contacted by The Weekly Review this week, he declined to comment on the basis that he is still studying the situation, but hinted that he would not be silent for too long.

f Odinga does decide to speak, it is likely that he will come out in his usual hard-hitting fashion. In April, when he was challenged by all the Luo members of parliament to clear his name after being mentioned in a court case in a manner that seemed to implicate him in the activities of the dissident Mwakenya movement, he responded with a scathing assault on recent political trends in the country, and also hit at the Luo MPs, whom he suggested were just engaging in political opportunism by constantly attacking him. His thesis was that the Luo MPs were out to gain political kudos for themselves by taking him on, but he must have noted that he had been abandoned by even those who had been allied to him in the past.

The Omamo-Aringo feud is puzzling, coming shortly after the earlier sign of unity amongst the Luo leaders. but it was not long ago when Aringo suggested that any disunity in Luoland is confined to the leaders, denving that the people were divided over the Odinga factor. There ha en no sign of a rift between the two Siava cabinet ministers in the past, but observers point out that there may be rivalry over status. Omamo was for many years the senioa-most

Siava politician, being a long-serving cabinet minister; Aringo, on the other hand, was something of an upstart. He has served in parliament continuously since 1974, which is more than one can say about Omamo, but his past, close relationship with Odinga is still fresh in memory, a record he would probably like to erase, hence his strong anti-

Odinga stance today. As the and Kanu branch chairman, Aringo has considerable clout in Siava at a time when the party has assumed a leading role in political affairs in the country, a factor which might have led to the tension between the two. Aringo, from his Alego base, might feel confident enough to tangle with Odinga, probably emboldened by the fact that his large winning margin in the last general election, where he garnered over 14,000 votes was in marked contrast to the disastrous foray of Mr. Luke Obok. then one of Odinga's closest advisors, who got a mere 1.400 votes.

The position is more complicated for Omamo in Bondo. He recaptured the seat in 1981 following the resignation of Mr. Hezekiah Ougo, but somehow by default in that Odinga, for whose benefit Ougo had resigned, was barred from contesting at the last minute following a major political gaffe.. Omamo retained the seat in 1983, beating Ougo closely, but at the time, Odinga happened to be under restriction and played no personal part in the campaigning. The splitting of Bondo constituency to form the new Rarieda constituency also further complicates matters for Omamo. Both he and Odinga come from Sakwa location, which is Odinga's stronghold, but Omanio had in the past garnered some support from Asembo and Uyoma both of which are now in Rarieda, leaving Odinga's clout in the smaller Bondo even stronger. Odinga would undoubtedly like to get his own man in Bondo, but this time, it is not likely to be Ougo whose home area is in the new constituency.

Odinga is keeping whatever designs he may have in Bondo to himself, but Omamo apparently has cause to worry. which will make his seeming isolation from his Siava parliamentary colleagues only add to his headaches. As Odinga ponders his reaction to the developing situation, the fact that the mere mention of his name is enough to cause tensions among the Siava leaders should leave him with a smirk of satisfaction.

/13104 CSO: 3400/315

MP'S DEBATE LAND REPOSSESSION ISSUE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 87 p 4

[Text]

The Government was asked to repossess idle land belonging to foreign landlords at the coast and give to squatters in

the province.
The Wundanyi MP. Mr Mashengu wa Mwachofi made the call in support of a freelance mo-tion by the MP for Mombasa North, Mr Abdallah Mwaruwa,

which said:

"Taking into consideration the fact that the population is increasing whereas land remains static, and realising that our be-loved Government is committed to settling landless Kenyans, this House urges the Government to amend Section 75 of the Constitution of Kenya, in order to facilitate acquisition of land owned by absentee (especially non-in-digenous) landlords for immedi-ate distribution to landless wananchi.'

Mr Mwachofi said the system of willing buyer, willing seller as regards land had left thousands

of Kenyans landless.

The MP said the situation at. the coast was even worse. He said the British Government paid the Sultan of Zanzibar £700,000 for sovereignty of the coastal strip. and as compensation of the

wealth he derived from it.

The Sultan and his subjects most of them Arabs, were supposed to clear out of the area but later acquired title deeds for land meant for the indigenous people

The Swahilis he said, who had been the Sultan's slaves, became squatters in the Arab-owned land.

/13104 CSO: 3400/266

He said it was most unfair for the Swahili to be asked to pay for the same land.

"It is against natural justice. The Government should change the Constitution so that the land can be acquired, without pay, and 'allocated to the poor and landless.

Dr Mukasa Mango (Busia East) lauded land-buying companies for settling thousands of

joblessness.

.He asked how many Kenyans owned land in England, Pakistan, Abu Dhabi or India. He said a lot of property was owned by for-eigners in Kenya. The coastal strip belongs to indigenous Kenyans, he said.

Lands and Settlement Minis-ter, Mr Peter Nyakiamo, said there was no need for constitutional changes since the Agricultural Act empowered him to take

up these lands.

An Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting Mr Eric Khasakhala, said changing the constitution would be a serious matter. The constitution could not be changed every time an MP wanted to give powers to a Minister, he said.

a Minister, he said.
Mr Joshua Angatia (Lurambi
North) said a large number of
Kenyans were both jobless and
landless. Mr Angatia wanted to
know the fate of Kenyans without jobs or land.

Dr Manne feiled to grow that

Dr Mango failed to prove that rich people had been buying Kanu stamps in bulk and giving them out in rural areas for use in the coming elections.

The motion was passed with an

amendment.

EDUCATION MINISTER ORDERS ENROLLMENT TO DOUBLE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 26 Jul 87 p 5

[Text]

The Minister for Education, Mr Peter Oloo Aringo, yesterday directed the boards of governors of Kenya Technical Teachers College and Kenya Science Teachers College to launch plans for a double intake of students next academic year.

And he also announced the Government had already started on a programme of posting KTTC graduates to districts as technical education inspectors.

Speaking to parents and students of KTTC during the graduation ceremony of some 150 students. Mr Aringo said that the role of district technical education inspectors would be to advise district development committees and other related institutions on how best to expand the quality and needs of technical education in those areas.

in those areas.

"There is urgent need than ever before in the country for technical education specialists to liaise with the DDCs and also supervise technical schools so that we produce the much needed and relevant manpower to our country. Mr Aringo said

try. Mr Aringo said.

He said that in addition.

KTTC would be asked to invite technicians to the college for pedagogy studies after they have qualified from polytechnics and other Harambee and industrial

institutions.

Said Mr Aringo: "These technicians already, by virtue of qualifying in their respective technical institutions actually need very little pedagogy at KTTC for about nine months or a year to teach in our institutions since they are properly qualified."

The Minister assured the graduands that the Government was committed to ensuring that students who qualify in technical subjects must be deployed to teach them and in cases where they don't have such options, they must seek audience with the ministry.

He said the ministry was starting an aggressive in-service teacher training programme for non-teachers and qualified ones so that in the next seven years all schools will have properly trained and qualified staff.

"Our policy as a Government is not merely to increase the quantity of teachers but also their professional qualities. The current number of 3.000 teachers we are training under the in-service programme are too inadequate to meet our demands."

The Ministry of Education.he added, would look for all possible financial assistance that could help improve the terms and conditions of technical-oriented teachers so that they did not desert public service.

/13104

CSO: 3400/267

POWER COMPANY OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 20 Jul 87 p 9

[Article by Kauli Mwembe]

[Text]

1HE Kenya Power and Lighting Co Ltd (KP&LC) is planning to spend shs 7 billion in its generation. transmission and distribution development programme between now and the year 2000.

Of this amount, she 5 billion will comprise of loan capital while she 2 billion will be generated internally, according to information trom KP&LC.

This is part of the company's efforts in development projects aimed at turning the wheels of the national economy.

In a report appearing in the company's "Stima" magazine the managing director. Mr Samuel K. Gichuru, says that due to the rapid growth in demand for electrical energy, a faster intergrated system of expansion must be maintained to keep supply ahead of demand.

In the next five years, the company will be expected to

supply shs 400 million annually to undertake these projects as programmed. failure of which could possibly lead to acute power shortages, says the report.

Mr Gichuru said for instance, that the load was growing at six per cent per annum thus generating additional revenue but the additional costs to meet this load growth in terms of additional manpower, transport and generation facilities would be about twice as much.

The managing director noted that being a highly technical industry, the generation and distribution of electricity called for constant contact with modern technology to optimise on operational economy and efficiency.

He said that the industry handles huge recurrent and development budgets and was entrusted with national assets of enormous value.

As at the end of 1980, KPLC shareholding position was that the Kenya government owned the majority shares.

The breakdown, according to the report, is that the Treasury holds 47.88 per cent shares. Kenya National Assurance 6.91 per cent. Kenya Reinsurance Corporation 2.29 per cent. Kenya Tea Development Authority 0.38 per cent, National Bank of Kenya 0.06 per cent and Coffee Research Foundation 0.05 per cent.

This brings to about (60) per cent, the shareholding by the government and its parastatals.

The rest of the shares are owned by resident share-holders representing 33.24 per cent of the total shares.

On the other hand, nonresident shareholders represent 9.19 per cent of the shares.

The KPLC report says that 90 per cent of the profits are ploughed back into the industry for extension of network and other fixed assets.

/13104 CSO: 3400/269

IDB SUPPORTS INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 87 p 10

[Text]

The Industrial Development Bank plans to invest Sh135 million in seven industrial projects in Kilifi District that will provide jobs to 470

people.

This is contained in an industrial projects potential report re-leased to the Press when the bank's managing director, Mr F. N. Ondieki, the board of directors and senior staff toured the projects. They include a coconut processing plant to be established at a cost of Sh75 million. It will

initially employ 120 people.

The plant will receive coconuts from the north coast for processing into edible oil, wine and husks

for car cushions.

The report says there is great potential in the industry that has not been tapped. It is hoped that the project will be developed through the co-operative societies with the help of the local Dis-

trict Development Committee.

The bank is alo looking into the posibility of establishing a charcoal briquettes project that will make use of cashewnut waste. The project will cost about Sh15 million and employ 60 people.

Another project is an integrated fishing industry at a cost of Sh10 million, to create 100 jobs.

The report says three co-operative societies in the district wil! be involved with the help of the DDC, in establishing the project.

Other IDB projects planned for Kilifi District include the manufacturer of papain, a digestive enzyme in pawpaw juice and leaves. It will cost Sh7 million to establish and employ 65 people.

Pawpaws, the report says, are grown in the district on a smaller scale and could be boosted through the co-operative

The IDB is exploring the possibility of manufacturing of epexy resin from cashewnut shells at a cost of Shlo million. It is hoped

that this will create about 25 jobs.
Resins are synthetic polymers used as structural plastics, adhesives and for encapsulating electronic components.

tronic components.

Another project being studied is the manufacture of barytes from barium at a cost of Sh10 million. This will provide jobs for about 70 people. The IDB is also considering es-

tablishing a printing press to cost Sh3 million. It is hoped it will employ about 30 people. The re-port says Kilifi District relies on Mombasa for this service.

The bank has previously been involved in industrial projects in the district. These include the Kenya Cashewnuts Factory. It also has an interest in Tropical Food Processors Limited being built at Kikambala.

The 75-kilometre Kilifi beach is relatively undeveloped compared with others. The area is good for fishing and tourism.

/13104

CSO: 3400/269

UP CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 24 Jul 87 pp 1, 5

[Text]

Mr. Carlos W. Smith, Unity Party (UP) chairman, says the national reconciliation issue is dynamic and his party would pursue all fruitful means to achieve genuine harmony among the various political parties and the citizens of the country.

In addition, the Unity Party chairman disclosed in a press interview yesterday, that as his party was built on the principles of love, care for one another and unity, it would continue to be the front-runner in building the country on the strong principles the UP adheres to and promotes.

Mr. Smith said it is necessary to constantly review events in our national life so that issues that might have pulled us apart in the past would be analysed and just solutions found to them.

Mr. Smith said in this light, the UP has lived above creating unnecessary conflict with government; however, recently it found itself being represented falsely by the Daily Star newspaper, in its July 9, 1987 edition where it stated that members of the party had agreed not to accept any job in the Doe Government because the 1985 general elections were not free and fair.

not free and fair.

Mr. Smith condemned a DamStar newspaper report on his party, which he said was a deliberat:
attempt to maliciously bring his
party in direct conflict with the

government of Liberia and calculatedly expose his partisan, to danger. He further described the report as a wicked and vicious he.

elements at the Daily Stanewspaper establishment that arenvious of the honorable, maturand patriotic manner in whice partisans of the Unity Parry has been comporting themselves over the years and so this wicked an vicious attempt to maight under the partisans of the Unity Parry has been comporting themselves over the years and so this wicked an vicious attempt to maight under their own wicked a respective to the partially and added that he phatically and added that he aware of these individuals of the what they stand for.

He added that "there are your people or rather some elements: our present society who do no want to see a state of interrpeace existing in the coefficient peace existing in the coefficient, uncertainty and enactive to society", he added

Contrary to this thinkin,

Smith said "the Unity Part, in,
always ocen, is, and will a sebe for peace, thekent and
remain undefined to the law
help bring a maximula a seprogress in homen to district the
tural development and a secomfort and improved the celdison for all of our shoot."

Swith re-encusage.

/13104 CSO: 3400/310

UPP CLAIMS NETWORK ALTERED STATEMENT ON RECONCILIATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Jul 87 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The United People's Party nas dissociated itself from an LBS news account of a press release issued by the Party on Tuesday.

Accusing the network of public deception, the Party has argued that LBS altered the text of its release to say that UPP "welcomes" the Independence Day call of President Doe that the political leaders of the country should bury their differences and all work together for the development of the country.

In a press release issued yesterday under the signature of Party Chairman, G. Baccus Matthews, the Party said much to the contrary, it finds unacceptable these repeated reconciliatory calls by President Doe which he is not pur-

suing beyond his speeches.

It went on to say that President Doe and his National Democratic Party of Liberia announced a policy of reconciliation without contemplating exactly where they would wish it to lead, and therefore, have only themselves to blame for its failure.

The release said that the Party's pronouncement on Tuesday requested President Doe to go beyond words and affirm the seriousness of his call by advancing a definite proposal to the opposition political leaders.

UPP concluded its release by reaffirming that President Doe already has its acceptance for any reasonable, precise and clear proposal he may one day decide to make.

/13104

CSO: 3400/310

PETROLEUM COMPANY TO BE PRIVATIZED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 22 Jul 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Philip N. Wesseh]

[Text]

Fifteen local and international firms have expressed their interest to take over the operations of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC) in response to Government's request to privatize the public corporation.

Disclosing this in an interview with the Daily Observer yester-day, Planning and Economic Affairs Minister, Rudolph Johnson, said the companies have been given "the terms of reference" which outlined Government's objectives to privatize the LPRC.

Minister Johnson, who is also chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Privatization, revealed that the interested firms have been given up to July 28, this year, to submit their proposals to the Ministry for analysis.

He added that their proposals would be "critically analysed" and if possible, with the assistance of international experts. "We want to make sure that the firm which we will select will be the best," he said. The

Privatization Committee chairman further indicated that the companies concerned "cover a wide range of countries", including the United States of America, Canada and various parts of Europe.

Commenting on Government's objectives for the program, Minister Johnson said they include the rehabilitation and, if possible, the expansion of LPRC to "refine crude oil", to bring about greater efficiency, which would immensely help to boost Government's revenue.

When asked why only LPRC at this time, Minister Johnson said Government might look into the possibility of privatizing other public corporations following the complete privatization of LPRC. "If we succeed in this first step, we will think on another entity", he indicated.

On whether the move would afect the workforce, the Planning Sinister said this is not Govern-

hat there was "excess

la peop' could be

/13104

CSO: 3400/310

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ANNOUNCES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 May 87 p 6

[Text] Jean Emmanuel Andrialijonh-Ndriamanapy, a Malagasy politician who was in Mauritius this week on a private visit, has announced that he will be a candidate in the presidential elections of Madagascar scheduled to be held in 1989. He has already notified President Ratsiraka of his decision in a letter dated 7 May this year.

His decision follows a statement issued on 1 May by the four parties of the ruling coalition specifying their wish to achieve genuine freedom and, more particularly, genuine democracy within the party. He also told the Malagasy president that he intended to be part of the Front.

Jean Emmanuel Andrialijonh-Ndriamanapy says that his political line is based on that of the deceased President Tsiranana. "If there are Gaullists in France, why shouldn't there be Tsirananists in Madagascar?" he told us. A fervent advocate of a social democratic policy which he wishes to implement in his country, he does not conceal the fact that "he is envious of the Island of Mauritius." "We must draw inspiration from your economic policy." He is also very impressed with the freedom of expression existing in our country. "My first decision, if I come to power, will be immediately to lift the censure of the press."

However, he was very closemouthed regarding the political program on which he will base his election campaign. "I will return to Port Louis in due time and will give a press conference explaining everything."

Andrialijonh-Ndriamanapy, who is 45 years old, started his political career in 1962 with President Tsiranana. From 1962 to 1972, he was in charge of the youth branch of Tsiranana's Social Democratic Party. In 1975 he formed his own party, the AMF/3FM, which became the second party to recognize President Ratsiraka. After some problems in Madagascar in 1976, he was arrested and spent 3 months in prison while his party was banned. Upon his father's death he retired to his native village and for 7 years took care of the family's affairs. In 1985 he returned to politics. In December of that year he wrote to the president requesting that his party be recognized again but, 3 months later, was informed by the minister of interior that the ban on his party would continue.

Andrialijonh-Ndriamanapy has many friends in Mauritius, among them the Labor Party and the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party].

8796/12859 CSO: 3419/287

GOVERMENT MOVING TOWARD PRIVATIZATION OF ADMARC ASSETS

Lordon AFRICA ANALYSIS in English 7 Aug 87 p 7

[Text]

LILONGWE. With the encouragement of USAID, the Malawi government is to privatise many of the assets - valued in total at around K40m (\$18m) - of the leading parastatal, ADMARC. Preparations for the sell-off are being made with the advice of London merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell and the Washington office of chartered accountants Deloitte's.

The American role is a direct result of the aid agency's drive to promote privatisation throughout the Third World. Each USAID station in Africa has been under orders to identify at least two privatisation schemes in its area by the end of 1987.

The Limbe-based ADMARC was set up to further agricultural development and marketing in Malawi; but in recent years it has diversified into manufacturing, road haulage and banking. It has run into financial difficulties because of the country's economic downturn, through falling commodity prices and soaring transport costs.

The parastatal is responsible for buying up maize surpluses in Malawi and storing them. With low returns from other investments, ADMARC has had acute cash flow strains and has had to borrow heavily. This has made it are obvious target for breaking up.

Its holdings include a K1.4m stake in the local arm of United Transport, K500.000 in Manica Freight Services, K350,000 in Bata Shoes, and K75,000 in Lever Brothers. It is in partnership with BP in fuel distribution, and has links with Longho and the Commonwealth Development Corporation through the David Whitehead textile factory and various sugar and tobacco estates.

There is uncertainty in Malawi as to what kind of foreign investors might be interested in buying up ADMARC holdings in such diverse concerns. The civil war in Mozambique has cut off the traditional rail links for exports; transport costs, for using South African routes, have quadrupled - making it impossible to sell sugar and some other crops at a profit. These conditions make it as buyed's market.

It is also recognised that the privatisation of much of ADMARC is going to be politically sensitive. There has been no public announcement about the project so far,

although the advisers from London and Washington have made preliminary visits to Blantyre. Groups in Zambia and Zimbabwe might be keen to take up some assets coming on to the market. But there might be unease in Malawi if Asian companies were the principal buyers.

The government treasury will be the beneficiary of privatisation, which should reduce borrowing requirements. USAID has also pledged extra funds equal to 50% of the returns from disposal of assets. The World Bank, currently throwing its considerable weight behind the project, has offered technical advice.

It is recognised by civil servants here that it could be hazardous to become too closely identified with further privatisation. Memories are still keen of the tensions associated with the restructuring of Press Holdings, the huge business empire created by President Kamuzu Banda. Parts of Press Holdings were hived off - at the insistence of the IMP - and new management brought in. It still has almost a score of subsidiaries spaced throughout the economy with a combined turnover of about \$120m a year.

For the moment, an overall strategy is being devised for the ADMARC privatisation. Priorities will be laid down by government officials.

/13104 CSO: 3400/285

EDITORIAL SCORES EXCESSIVE POLITICKING

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 Jun 87 p 4

[Article by Pierre Benoit: "Strangers in Paradise"]

[Text] The speech delivered on Sunday at the Gymkhana by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth to mark the Aid-El-Fitr holiday on which he stated his firm intention to protect national unity through respect for the different cultures and religions; the sermon given by Msgr Margeot at Marie, Reine de la Paix, in which he called on the political parties and the electorate to be more strict in their choice of parliamentary candidates; and the broad lines of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] program stressing the reinforcement of democratic institutions are events which should be emphasized. Particularly because they have the same purpose: to change the rules and conditions governing the political, social and economic life of the country in order to ensure that all Mauritians face a more serene future.

But why should there be changes? Why is it necessary to reassure? Why call for uprightness and honesty on the part of everybody and particularly our politicians, if everything is going beautifully as proclaimed in certain circles, circles where, as one realizes, the only important thing has been and remains the materialistic aspect of life?

And why are so many people leaving for other countries if optimism prevails among every Mauritian?

To be sure, all around us we see the signs of an obvious prosperity: buildings going up everywhere, new department stores, hotels, factories, a thousand other small shops, new cars. But there is also an ever present fear, a constant apprehension, a distrust based on the belief that not everybody gets the opportunities which he rightly deserves.

I agree that some adjustments must be introduced in our society. But trying too hard to correct our history and our past leads into the tempting and dangerous system of communalism, into the vicious circle of prejudices resulting in mutual distrust and hypocrisy that make everyone feel like strangers in their own country, like strangers in a paradise of unequaled sweetness which the badly controlled ills of our society are turning into a moral hell.

What are those ills? Msgr Margeot identified them superbly: corruption, lack of discipline, carelessness, immorality, lack of trust in our institutions and, above all—as already mentioned—that hidden tension which in the end demoralizes even the most optimistic souls and puts a damper on the most daring initiatives because people realize that their future is blocked despite the economic growth, credit for which must be given to the governments we have had since 1982.

There is general agreement on the following facts: There is too much politicking, constant electoral campaigning, too much intransigence on all sides, a lack of sincerity and demagoguery on the part of our politicians, a lack of dialogue and cooperation with regard to our national problems, hence a constantly deadend situation.

People must live with this situation but they suffer. What else can they do? An opinion poll would show that the vast majority of the Mauritians are "fed up" with this endless political "tug-of-war" which sets some people against others, which prevents seeking swift solutions for urgent problems and, above all, which prevents people from studying those problems with the required lucidity because, as one can well imagine, such a situation paralyzes those who are full of goodwill.

A country that does not inspire confidence is a doomed country. That is the reason people now eagerly clutch at any statement from our political leaders or opinion makers giving them the slightest reassurance or containing a message of hope for a life with less tension.

And this is why the prime minister's speech at Pleine-Verte advocating mutual understanding was well received and why the message that every Mauritian awaited was heard at Marie, Reine de Paix, a message along the same lines of what we wrote a few months ago in LE MAURICIEN in an editorial headed "Wounded Country in Search of Clean Men."

There are, indeed, more important things than the pursuit of riches, more important than acquiring riches by any means. There are moral values which seem to have become abstract concepts since they are so often derided, ridiculed and denounced by the very people who should protect them.

That is why everything has gone wrong; that is the basic mistake.

Every country going through a rapid development experiences abuses and excesses. The duty of its leaders, whose task is to manage but also to foresee, is to use good sense and moderation, translated into words and actions, as beacons to mark the path towards progress.

Instead, they allowed people to talk away; they turned a blind eye and did nothing. As a result, along with a real and tangible development, many small cancers went on spreading under an outwardly healthy layer of prosperity and eventually they broke to the surface. The Amsterdam case and the recent guilty verdict against a town councilman elected under the Alliance ticket are sad and shameful examples of this situation.

But has everything been negative during these 3 years in power? Not at all. Paradoxically, the government has demonstrated a certain aluthority and insight in its action restoring confidence with regard to the economic takeoff. Some courageous decisions by the minister of finance were well founded and have undoubtedly contributed to the economic boost.

Yet they should also have had the courage to reject other things about which the population knew nothing. And even if people had known about them, they could not have said anything. The power exerted by the press and the government opposition has been reduced to zero under the pressure of those working behind the scenes of government whose only concern is to promote their own interests even at the expense of their own government and of leaders who had a somewhat narrow vision of the country's future.

Elections will take place in a few months and things will change or will not change. The people will decide with their usual good sense and logic.

But no matter which government is elected by the Mauritian people, it will have to take into account what has taken place in this island over these past 4 or 5 years. The good as well as the bad.

Then paradise will not be remote. The Mauritians will then be Mauritians instead of being strangers in paradise forever (except during the Island Games)....

8796/12859 CSO: 3419/287

BRIEFS

MUSLIM SOLIDARITY GROUP—The Islamic weekly LE CROISSANT announces in its latest issue that the Muslim Independent Movement [MIM], formed a few months ago by the Imam Mustapha Beeharry, no longer exists. But the magazine adds that now we have Muslim Solidarity which has a "broader platform" encompassing "the ideals, aspirations and objectives" of the previous MIM also called Islamic Mauritius. Muslim Solidarity was formed through the efforts of the Imam Mustapha Beeharry and the Maulana Bashir Keenoo. Taking over from the MIM, Muslim Solidarity intends to remain independent from the political parties. LE CROISSANT states that from now on the new movement "takes sole responsibility, thanks be to God, for the fight to enable that group, which represents 18 percent of the Mauritian population, fully to exercise its rights and to live under dignified conditions in this country...." It also intends to strengthen the Muslim community's contributions to Mauritian society. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Jun 87 p 12] 8796/12859

COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH RSA--As a result of the fruitful contacts established by South African businessmen during their trip to Mauritius early last month, some 20 projects will be realized in partnership with Mauritian manufacturers. Assessing the results of that mission, which included some 60 potential investors, Jean-Michel de Senneville, the commercial representative of the Island of Mauritius in South Africa, has announced that some of the businessmen have already submitted requests for export licenses while others are currently conducting feasibility studies on some of the projects. De Senneville points out that the 17 projects which are in the process of being implemented have nothing to do with the textile industry, a fact that, in his view, represents a "major contribution to the much needed diversification of our manufacturing sector." Among the projects involved, let us mention the installation of a dental laboratory; manufacturing paper bags, sail boards, furniture and plastic molds; film production; and raising melons and other fruits for export. Trips to other countries by MEDIA are bearing results. For instance, following a promotion campaign organized in Taipeh early this year, a Taiwanese businessman representing the Sin Ho Thai group is now in Mauritius to study seriously the possibility of establishing two enterprises, one to manufacture rubber bands and the other to export dried fruits and vegetables. [Excerpts] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 May 87 p 12] 8796/12859

CSO: 3419/287

PRESIDENT CHISSANO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BOTSWANA

MB141431 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Press conference by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at the Radio Botswana studio in Gaborone--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] [(Gumade)] I am (Josi Gumade) from the Botswana GUARDIAN. Mr President, since Mozambique entered the Nkomati nonaggression and peace pact with South Africa in 1984, of what benefit has it been to your country? My second question: Following the death of your predecessor, Mr Samora Machel, in a plane crash inside South Africa 1st year in October, and again, with the maiming of a good number of civilians, numbering almost 400, what is the position of Mozambique regarding the Nkomati Accord?

[Chissano] The position of Mozambique regarding the Nkomati Accord is that the accord itself is a good document, it is a principled document. We have no problem with the Nkomati Accord. We are implementing it in Mozambique. The problem we have is with South Africa, who is not implementing the Accord. They are not fulfilling their obligations. When you ask me what benefit do we get from it, the first benefit is that we, through the Nkomati Accord, were able to show to the world who is responsible for destabilization, violence, and crime in southern Africa. The whole world today knows that it is South Africa. Therefore, our country and the Frontline States, as a whole, have gained a lot of sympathy. Our country, which used to be isolated from many Western governments who thought that our country was the cause root [as heard] of violence in southern Africa, are today siding by us, side by side with us, to condemn apartheid and to demand from the apartheid regime implementation of the Nkomati Accord. And their sympathy is not only expressed in words, but also in deeds, now, by all countries in the West. From the countries in the East, and Africa, and the Third World, we already had sympathy. But even for those countries, many of them were not that much clear about the role played by South Africa in destabilization in southern Africa. But the Nkomati Accord has clarified everything. Today many organizations in the West, many countries in the West, are trying to find us guilty in something, in order to exchange the roles, in order to accuse Mozambique of not implementing the Nkomati Accord. The attempts were many, but so far they have failed. The day they are going to prove that we have failed in something in the implementation of the

Nkomati agreement, then we will be the violent people, the criminals, the savages, the terrorists, the Reds, the communists, and what-not, who are destabilizing civilization, and so on, and so on.

You have understood that, although it is clear that the bandits are a creation of South Africa, the bandits are being armed, trained, and led by the South African regime. Although this is widely known after the massacre which took place at Homoine, the Western press, influenced by South Africa, came out with questions to know whether the massacre was undertaken by the bandits or by other people, and some other questions, whether the South Africans were guilty of the massacre. They wanted us to prove that the South Africans are involved, as if they had to come from South Africa, as if the bandits were not part of the South African forces of destabilization. So, all of this has been up to now clarified by the Nkomati Accord. This is the biggest benefit.

But I may say that there are other minor things, that the frequency of direct attacks by South Africa are not there to be seen, today, as in the past. The ways of supply of the very bandits have changed in character. They have to do a lot of tricks in order to supply bandits, and so on, and so on. There are other minor gains of the Nkomati Accord. But the main benefit is the one which I described, is that South Africa is clearly seen by the world as the cause of violence and destabilization in southern Africa.

[Unidentified moderator] Okay, we'll have (Art Duyali).

[(Duyali)] (Art Duyali), information and broadcasting. Your Excellency President Chissano, you will no doubt agree with me that your country had fought three wars: the war to liberate yourselves, the war to liberate Zimbabwe, and the current war going on. The cost in men is enormous. In the light of this on-going war, and the fact that quite a large chunk of your country is in rebel hands, have you ever and, at the moment, will you consider, talking to the rebels, for the sake of (?feeding) your own country? And question number two: You will also agree with me that the greatest resource of any country is the children, those who are to be tomorrow's leaders. In terms of cost of children, you have lost (?now) more than 10,000 for the last 10 or so years. I personally do not see a hope for the children. I am saying this, of course, because I am far from your country. But what hopes, what policies, what solutions, have you looked at seriously, to make sure that tomorrow's children will have a better Mozambique? Thank you.

[Chissano] Thank you very much. First of all, we don't consider this as three wars. It is one war, and that is the war for liberation. When we fought for independence we were fighting against the Portuguese colonialism, and Portuguese colonialism was backed by the white racist Rhodesia and by the apartheid regime. When we came up to independence, this war continued, and it was continued by those same persons who were backing Portuguese colonialism. We today speak about the bandits as

something which was created after independence, but bandits are just the same, the bandits are just the same persons who were opposing independence of Mozambique, who have been utilized by the fascists, led by the Portuguese fascists. These are the people whom we are fighting, who escaped from Mozambique after a big battle in Maputo itself on the very day of the signing of the Nkomati Accord—of the Lusaka Accord, I'm sorry, the Lusaka Accord which was setting the date for our independence and the transfer of power to our people through Frelimo. Those people were led by Portuguese who went to South Africa and to Rhodesia. In Rhodesia they joined the Rhodesian Army, the same army which was fighting us during colonial days.

So, our problem here is, when you speak about considering to speak to the rebels, we say, first of all, there are no rebels. Rebels belong to a society and they are rebels from that society, or to an army, and then they become rebels of that army, or to a party and then they become rebels to that party. In our case, these are just the sprouts of colonialism, the continuation of colonialism, the same people who were utilized by colonialists to deny us independence. So, to discuss today with these people means to discuss again with the Portuguese to seek for a new Lusaka agreement. We did our best, because we discussed with the South Africans, and we signed the Nkomati agreement.

But we see that the continuation of atrocities is possible only because the same people who signed that Nkomati agreement are continuing to supply, to lead, the bandits. And to discuss with them, it would be to discuss a second Nkomati agreement with South Africa. For these people do not exist without the Portuguese fascists, do not exist without the Rhodesian rebels who now are working from South Africa. These terrorists do not exist without the apartheid regime.

So, if you ask me to discuss with rebels, I would ask you: Who are they? If you can bring me them and say, these are the people [words indistinct]. The second is, what do they want? If you can tell me that, then I may try to think. But all the time someone suggests to me that I should discuss anything because we are suffering too much, I put to them these questions, anyone was unable to answer me properly, because, as I tell you, we know only that these people are a creation of Portuguese colonialism and, more than that, Portuguese fascism.

They are being led. We know the names of the leaders, we know from where they speak, from which capitals they speak. You go to Portugal, we give you the address, you go and talk to them. You go to South Africa, you find them there. And you'll find that the names of PIDE [International Police for Defense of the State], that fascist police, is connected with them. These are the people with whom we are going to talk? Well, until we get a clear idea what kind of opposition is this which is just hiding, takes 12 years to define what they want, but they are always fighting us. They don't know what they are fighting for.

Oh, I am sorry, they are reminding me that the gentlemen there spoke about a territory which is occupied by the armed bandits, and he referred to it as the biggest part of the territory of Mozambique. Well, I don't know from where he got that information. It is better you come to Mozambique and then we travel together. [laughter] So far, I am a new president, but as president I have already visited five provinces, and each time I visit so many districts in each province. So, if you say that the bandits [changes thought] bandits cannot occupy anything. They are there, but they don't occupy anything.

[(sisini)] Thank you Mr President, I am (Andrew Sisini) of Radio Botswana. Mr President, regarding the MNR, do we, can we hope—those of us who are behind you 100 percent—can we hope that your government will successfully subdue the MNR in the forseeable future? Secondly, Mr President, I am positive many Botswana, if not all, will like to know what the opinion of your government is regarding the commission on the tragic plane crash.

[Chissano] On the MNR, what do you call MNR? What you call MNR we call them the bandits, the terrorists. And it is very difficult to finish with terrorism, with banditry. Ask the gentleman behind you there, the Chinese, he will tell you how many years it took to finish with the terrorism in his country. I do not know whether that gentleman there is a Russian, [laughter] German? [laughter]...okay but anyway that German there can tell you whether they have stopped terrorism in Europe. there is a British one here, he will tell you the same, how they have managed to do away with terrorism. But go to any country, but particularly to the countries where there was some kind of a revolution, there was a lot of terrorism. It takes a long time because, as I said, this banditry which operates in bands [as heard]. But we are confident that they cannot destroy the whole people of Mozambique. They will commit many crimes. They will kill a lot of people, but at the end they have to disappear themselves. The sources of their support and inspirations will be changed. We have to believe that apartheid will have to fall. It will fall together with them, or they will fall first to speed up the falling of apartheid. Both ways will work.

It depends on the unity which we are going to achieve, first in Mozambique, and second in the region, third in Africa, and fourth internationally. When doubts like these which are being voiced in the West and other countries will vanish, we will move, all, against this evil of banditry, of destabilization, and of apartheid.

In June I had to make a test to my people, and during my visits to districts, I openly put the question to my people whether they wanted us to put down arms and allowed the bandits to come and rule, or else to get at least one seat in our government? And the answer which I got from the whole people was: No, we want to continue to fight against the bandits. The bandits are the ones who should lay down arms and come and join us if they are really Mozambicans, if they really care for our fate, the fate of the Mozambican people. This was the answer of the people in

all provinces and all districts which I visited. I spoke to them openly, privately, to individuals, and so on. I made this test myself and this is continuing in Mozambique. And we feel very strong that we can continue this fight with your support, with the support of the world, and that we can win.

Mbuzini, well it is well known that the position of Mozambique is that the catastrophe of Mbuzini was a provoked one, and this is not by intuition that we are saying it, because it is on the tapes which were found in the plane, the crashed plane, which say that the plane crashed after having been deviated from its normal route and the deviation was caused by a VOR, Very Omnidirectional Radio, very-high frequency Omnidirectional Radio. It is an instrument which is put on the ground in order to direct the planes, in order to enable them to land by instruments. Now this is agreed by all parties participating in the investigation. which means Mozambique, South Africa, and the Soviet Union. Now, the question is, who placed it, where was it exactly placed? Because it is clear it was not in Maputo, and it is also clear that it was not in Mozambique, judging from the direction which the plane took, the place from where it deviated, and where it crashed. So where? And this is what makes us believe that the inquiry should proceed. This is our position. The secondary causes which may be mentioned, we regard them as secondary, but the main cause is the deviation of the plane.

/9604

POLICE IRREGULARITIES UNCOVERED BY INTERIOR MINISTER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] Col Manuel Antonio, minister of the interior, announced important measures a few days ago in Pemba that were being taken to reorganize the Mozambican People's Police (PPM) in Cabo Delgado Province, and immediate consequences of these measures were seen in the dismissal of the PPM provincial commander. These measures are being implemented in the wake of serious irregularities uncovered by the interior minister on his recent trip to the province.

The interior minister met Friday morning in Pemba with the provincial governor, the secretary of the Party Provincial Committee and ODM representatives after a week-long working visit to that part of the country. He submitted an 11-point report at the meeting.

"There are serious irregularities," said Antonio, referring to his review of the PPM squadrons and commands.

The interior minister chaired a people's meeting in a Pemba neighborhood, where he stated that he had discovered serious irregularities.

In his report to the provincial governor, the interior minister stressed that the provincial commander did not spend time in the districts under his command. According to Antonio, the districts were being managed by remote control.

"How can we wage a war by remote control, especially when the commander himself doesn't know his own districts?" the minister asked. He went on to say:

"Worse yet, discipline, honesty, punctuality and respect are lacking. As a result of the general poor organization of the command, the PPM police are not consistent in their working methods, and this is reflected in their dealings with the people."

At the meeting, cases of theft of people's property, rape, beatings, and protection of thieves, among other illegal actions, were reported.

During his visit to Pemba, Antonio also said that no working relationships have been developed among the police, the people, the Party, the ODMs and Defense.

"The police were functioning as an isolated department in the province because they were not following guidelines sent by the Interior Ministry to the PPM provincial commander," he said at the meeting.

According to the report filed by NOTICIAS' correspendent, measures taken last week by the minister of the interior give hope that a new climate based on mutual confidence between the police and the people will come about.

"Over the last two years, the people have been intimidated by certain policemen, some of whom even raped women and stole property from the people," he said at the meeting.

Such incidents had been reported on other occasions to Cabo Delgado Governor António Simbine, Labor Minister Aguiar Mazula and Police Inspector Luís Sacramento.

Since then, the interior minister appointed the current PPM chief of staff, Manuel Tomo, to look into police activities. Tomo was charged with applying strict discipline to PPM officers.

He has also been instructed to re-establish a working relationship between the people and Party and government authorities and to see in particular that the people are recruited into the people's militias to patrol businesses and neighborhoods.

Liaison with the districts was held to be of the greatest importance to police operations in the province.

People's Meeting

"When we talked to the police and the commander, they said they had a good relationship with you. But we thought we should come and find out from you whether this was true," said the interior minister at the people's meeting, which was attended by several hundred residents of one of the neighborhoods in Pemba.

Immediately, the word got around to the people, who started to report these actions, providing facts, dates and names of PPM men involved in these cases.

"Mr Minister, the neighborhood channels work. We captured thieves and took them to the police, but within a matter of days, we would see the very same thieves out in our neighborhoods again," said a woman who lived in the Natite Neighborhood.

Two other residents accused two PPM men of wearing police uniforms, coming into the neighborhoods, carrying out raids, stealing the people's property

and beating people. A third policeman was accused at the meeting of whipping and beating two citizens to death.

Several cases of abuse of women, some of whose blouses were ripped off during the "raids," were also reported to the interior minister. The residents said that these raids seemed to be directed mainly at women or others who could afford to buy a bottle of drink.

8844

CSO: 34420256a

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Mozambique and Finland signed an agreement in Maputo today under which Finland will concede credits of \$6 million for the rail corridors of Beira and Nacala in central and northern Mozambique. Mozambican Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso and the Finnish ambassador to Mozambique, Onto Corone, signed the agree-Cooperation between the two countries covers the fields of education, agriculture, metereology, transport and communications, as well as regional projects within the framework of SADCC. The credits of today will be used to finance a container terminal in the port of Nacala, to acquire specialized equipment for dealing with derailments on the Beira-Zimbabwe line, and to improve the water supply in Beira city. In addition the agreement covers Finnish donations to be used in improving the road system in Nacala and the rehabilitation of Beira, container terminal, as well as upgrading other economic and social structures in the two cities. These donations amount to the equivalent of \$14,000. At the signing ceremony, Mr Veloso said the Finnish credits will make the regional transport system more effective. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Aug 87] /9604

MILITARY SUCCESSES IN NHAMATANDA--In Nhamatanda district in Sofala from January to July 1987, the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 38 armed bandits and destroyed 7 of their camps. The Sofala military provincial commander, who disclosed this to our Beira correspondent, cited the second in command in the region as having said that six armed bandits and 13 light weapons were captured during the operations. One armed bandit surrendered to our forces in the Metuchira region of Nhamatanda district during the same period. More than 200 people were freed from bandit captivity.

[Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Aug 87] /9604

ELECTRICITY ACCORD WITH MALAWI, NORWAY—A tripartite agreement involving Mozambique, Malawi, and Norway was signed in Maputo this afternoon. The agreement is aimed at establishing a Mozambique—Malawi electricity interconnection supply within the framework of the SADCC regional alliance. It will enable the two countries to rehabilitate and further develop the electricity transmission and distribution network in the border region. The agreement worth \$2.5 million is financed by the Norwegian Development Agency, NORAD. It was signed by Mozambique's minister of energy and

industry, Antonio Branco; the Malawian ambassador to Mozambique, M.W. Machinjili; and the NORAD representative in Maputo, Arthur Sidney. Mr Branco and Mr Machinjili thanked the Norwegian Government and NORAD for financing the project which they say will reinforce the economic relations existing between Mozambique and Malawi. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 20 Aug 87] /9604

GROUP LEAVES FOR TRAINING IN GDR--A group of 25 Mozambicans, including students and workers, left Maputo this afternoon on their way to the German Democratic Republic, the GDR, to take up courses in professional training. The group, which has been drawn from different institutions and factories, is to improve its know-how in various fields such as textile industrial production, geology, and metallurgy. The GDR is one of the main supporters of Mozambique in the field of education and has offered study scholarships to hundreds of Mozambicans for many years now as part of bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 23 Aug 87] /9604

NEW PROJECTS ANNOUNCED IN BEIRA--The Lisbon Geographical Society will draw up plans for carrying out the highest-priority work on the water-supply, sewage and storm systems in Beira, a society source announced. The Geographical Society will also implement a 15-km paving project in the Beira industrial area. The contract for drawing up these plans, valued at 748,000 Portuguese contos (2.1 billion meticals) was signed by Serra Brandao, president of the Geographical Society, and a consortium of Portuguese companies consisting of Hidroprojecto, Sanaqua and Engidro, which will actually draw up the Beira improvement plans. The project is sponsored by the Portuguese Secretary of State for Scientific Research. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jul 87 p 8] 8844

20,000 AIDED BY SOFALA RED CROSS--Eduardo Alexandre Rafael, president of the Mozambican Red Cross (CVM) in the province of Sofala, announced recently that a total of 20,590 people victimized by war and natural disasters have been assisted in Sofala. Rafael, speaking on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the organization, added that the districts of Buzi and Dondo and the city of Beira now have Red Cross personnel (13 nutritionists and 259 aides) working in businesses and neighborhoods. He also pointed out that since February, Red Cross youth centers have been set up in several schools in an effort to teach students compassion and increase the number of Red Cross members. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 87 p 3] 8844

MANICA REFORESTATION PROJECT--Our staff in Beira has learned directly from sources in the city of Chimoio that in the next rainy season, a reforestation project will get under way in Manica Province in an effort designed to restore huge areas devastated by cutting trees for firewood. The project, which is being managed by Provincial Plants and Wildlife Services [SPFFB] of the Manica Provincial Agricultural Administration, has been given a subsidy by Textáfrica, one of the five companies with wood-burning boilers. According to José Ribeiro, head of the SPFFB, orders have already been received from three districts: Manica, Sussundenga and Gondola, in addition to one from the Parks Department of the city of Chomoio, for over 97,400 euca-

lyptus, acacia and pine trees, which will reforest some 90 hectares in those districts. Ribeiro added that Textáfrica's plants (the tobacco plants in Manica and Zónuè, the vegetable oil plant and the cooking utensil factory in Manica, the province's largest consumers of firewood) need about 40,000 cubic meters of firewood annually, according to sources, which is the equivalent to over 400 hectares. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 87 p 3] 8844

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

MP REACTS TO U.S. AMBASSADOR REMARKS ON SANCTIONS FAILURE

MB211005 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Aug 87 p 4

[Text] Parliament—It was "very significant" that the U.S. Ambassador had admitted that sanctions against South Africa had failed, the leader of the opposition in the House of Delegates, Dr J.N. Reddy, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the State President's vote, he said "a lot of hot air" had been circulated about now effective sanctions had been in bringing South Africa to its knees. Dr Reddy said the admission by U.S. Ambassador Mr Edward Perkins that sanctions had failed was "very significant. We hope American businessmen will understand the ambassador's statement."

It was important because it had come from a representative of the U.S. Government, he added.

Dr Reddy said the pace of reform in South Africa was linked to the rate of economic growth.

He said the government's economic and political initiatives would, however, have to move with greater thrust and on a far broader front than in the past.

Mr Boetie Abramjee (NPP [National People's Party] Laudium) said said the State President should direct local authorities to scrap petty apartheid, which was "disgraceful and embarrassing."

He said Mr Botha was an "exceptional leader with a feeling for all his people."

Mr Botha had true leadership qualities and should be complimented on the steps he had taken toward reform.

/9604

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

UN NAMIBIA SPECIAL ENVOY MEETS PIK BOTHA

MB181544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1542 GMT 18 Aug 87

[Text] Cape Town, 17 Aug (SAPA)--The United Nations secretary general's special representative for SWA/Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, today held talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

He said afterwards he would be visiting Harare, Lusaka and Luanda for the same purpose--to obtain the respective governments views on the SWA/Namibian issue.

Mr Ahtisaari pointed out that he was last in the region in 1983 when the secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, personally visited the territory.

Both Mr Botha and Mr Ahtisaari answered questions at a brief press meeting after their talks.

Mr Botha said he had informed Mr Ahtisaari of the government's determination to keep its international commitments and in particular of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's, assurances in this regard during the debate on his budget vote in parliament yesterday. "I informed him of the SA Government's views on Security Council Resolution 435 and that the government was not in favor of national elections as it might violate our international commitments."

Mr Ahtisaari said in answering questions that it was not within his brief to deliberate over the possible withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, although he did detect a measure of flexibility with the Angolans. "I can only discuss the implementation of Resolution 435," he said. The resolution was nearly 10 years old and both he and the minister nurtured hopes of solving the situation, "but you can hardly expect me to declare a breakthrough," he said.

It is understood that Mr Botha may have advanced the view that although the SA Government adhered to Resolution 435, the Security Council would be able to change its position should an alternative solution become viable as a result of negotiations. Mr Botha said Mr Ahtisaari was worried about the possibility that general elections could be held and lead to a UDI-type independence for SWA/Namibia. He had been told that local elections were essential as services had to be provided at local level and representatives were needed to accept responsibility for them.

Mr Ahtisaari would meet the administrator general of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, in Johannesburg tomorrow, before flying to the other capitals. He is being accompanied on his tour by Mr Hisham Omayad, UN director for political affairs responsible for Africa.

/9604

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHTIST PARTIES CRITICIZE BOTHA'S SILENCE ON ANC-LIBERALS MEETING

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 15 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The State President, Mr P.W. Botha, finds himself under fire over the discussions between a group of white South Africans and the ANC in Dakar, Senegal.

The conspicuous silence and lack of action of the Government has been pointed out openly in sharp statements by the two rightist political parties and various other Afrikaner organizations.

The HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party], KP [Conservative Party], AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and Afrikaner Volkswag [National Guard] all reacted negatively to the Government's manner of dealing with the situation.

In a statement the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, sharply criticized the Government's lack of action. Amongst other things Mr Marais says that the impression is created that the Government tolerates this type of action as a preparation for its own negotiations with the ANC.

Mr Marais' complete statement reads: "The meeting of South Africans and ANC members in Dakar, led by Bryten Breytenback and Van Zyl Slabbert is an obvious conspiracy against the South African state.

"It is as tonishing that Mr P.W. Botha not only allowed it to continue unhamperedly, but that he has so far neglected to speak out on it.

"When in the past some South Africans wanted a dialogue with the ANC, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, suggested that that could be considered high treason. And Mr P.W. Botha himself said in a statement on the ANC: 'One doesn't talk with them; they are disciples of the devil.' Why don't Mr Botha and his responsible ministers take action now? Is the South African Government so intimidated that it overlooks such an obvious provocation of its authority?

"The powerlessness of the Botha Government to fight the left is strongly emphasized here.

"The Slabbert-Breytenbach escapade is to be doubly condemned in the patriotic sense. On the one hand they collaborate behind South Africa's back with an organization which is in a state of war with South Africa. No matter in what light they present it, their action is a deed of associating with the enemy against their own country. It is a contemptible action, for which there is no mercy in a conventional war.

What makes that contemptibility worse is the fact that this group from South Africa allows its anti-South African action to be financed by Scandinavian states which are openly hostile to South Africa, as is partly expressed through economic sanctions against South Africa.

"Thus this group from South Africa is serving the interests of professed enemies of South Africa.

"That this bunch of acknowledged leftist propagandists from South Africa pretend to be spokesmen for Afrikanerdom is not only an insult to the Afrikaner nation, but also a sick joke. Their alliances, in spite of their Afrikaner names, lie much more with everything which is foreign and hostile toward the Afrikaner nation than with the Afrikaner nation itself.

8700

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHTISTS COOPERATING TO FOUND NEW WHITE AFRICAN CHURCH

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 15 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Well-known figures from both rightist political parties, as well as from other conservative groups, are now participating prominently in the founding of communities of the new White African Church. Simultaneously other members of the two parties are involved in setting up an organization within the Dutch Reformed Church which wants to devote itself to the amendment of errors made during last year's General Synod.

Whatever the merits of the various standpoints may be, it must be applauded that conservative Afrikaners can cooperate in the religious domain for a joint future. This cooperation must not merely be taken for granted; less than 3 months ago many of them were involved in a tough election struggle in opposing political parties, which was not without harm to both parties.

The crisis in which the Afrikaner nation is finding itself is so acute, however, that soon after 6 May it made new demands on nationalist Afrikaners. The alienation from the largest African church of its kind was the first front which required urgent attention. Those with an ultimate Afrikaner national unity as their ideal could observe with satisfaction how upright Afrikaners cooperate with various political affiliations in order to meet the crisis.

The need to cooperate will however not be limited to the religious domain only; the attack on Afrikaner nationalism, after all, is not taking place in only one or two areas but everywhere where the nation can be undermined and hurt.

In the weeks, months and years ahead, conservative Afrikaners will have to pay urgent attention to developments in education and culture, two areas in which an obstinate leftist attack may also be expected. Precisely in the area of education, great progress has already been made where rightists cooperated in taking over school boards—especially in the Pretoria region. In that manner integration of sports at a well-known Pretoria school was nipped in the bud and the country was shown how to resist a hysterical leftist vendetta.

Another special opportunity for consolidating forces is of course the Afrikaner Volkswag's [National Guard] celebration of the Great Trek 150 years ago. Afrikaner nationalists who differ with each other in the area of

party-politics are able to work together sincerely in the expansion of the Afrikaner's cultural endeavors. Indications are that such cooperation is already taking place enthusiastically and spontaneously, but there is always room for more propagation and penetration.

To the degree 6 May is being pushed to the background, all possible complacency in some, and bitterness in others, will hopefully make room for renewed dedication to the fundamental values of Afrikaner nationalism. Such a disposition is a prerequisite for a rapid victory as a condition for survival.

8700

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

DAKAR CONGRESS SEEN AS BENEFITING ANC ONLY

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 24 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] When one hears the commentary of the Dakar goers on the discussions with the ANC, it sounds as if they continue to think that the visit was a tremendous success.

The facts indicate, however, that only the ANC can look back at that meeting with satisfaction because: the "influential" South Africans were unable to make them abandon violence, the ANC was even rebaptized a guerrilla organization and, moreover, it has commanded understanding for "the historical reality" of its strategy of terror.

Nevertheless Professor Herman Giliomee sees an opportunity for another safari in the event "blind violence" should flare up again and "a great number of serious incidents" should occur.

It is as if we are dealing with two types of violence here. Ordinary (innocent?) violence and the blind type from which the ANC said it ostensibly recoils. And that distinguishes it from other ordinary terrorist organizations, for, after all, it doesn't plant bombs in cafes, restaurants and movie houses for no reason at all.

The professor is welcome to tell us what the difference is between a bomb or limpet mine in a cafe, which cannot distinguish between victims, and one in a shopping center, outside of a hotel, in front of a magistrate's court, in a bathroom, at an airport or on a farm road.

And at the same time he can tell South Africa what good a second safari would do, since it was obviously the ANC which did the convincing in DAKAR.

We find such naiveness astonishing.

8700

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

VAN ZYL SLABBERT STRESSES USEFULNESS OF DAKAR TALKS

MB240659 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Aug 87 p 11

[Text] Durban--Dr van Zyl Slabbert said at the weekend he would hold Dakar-type talks with the banned ANC again if possible as such initiatives were "extremely useful."

Dr Slabbert, who led last month's 50-strong Afrikaner delegation to Dakar, said the talks "demystified" many of the views people held about the ANC and provided many in his delegation with their first opportunity "to get behind what the SABC and government-supporting press says about the organisation."

He was speaking at a report-back meeting in Soweto organised by the Get Ahead organisation established to promote black business in South Africa.

Dr Slabbert said the pro-government media had "pumped up" the talks as an exercise in negotiation. This was untrue. His delegation had no power to negotiate anything.

On the ANC's armed struggle, Dr Slabbert said the option lay with the government to change the circumstances which led the ANC to adopt violence as a strategy.

If one believed the government-supporting press and the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, it would seem as if he personally had arranged last month's Johannesburg car bomb.

"If anything, the bomb highlighted the necessity to avoid violence. The Dakar talks show that there is a way out. Whites in South Africa must accept that the only way to end violence is to work for a non-racial democracy," Dr Slabbert said.

He saw the role of his organisation, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA), as persuading whites that a non-racial democracy was in the interests of all.

Dr Beyers Naude, former head of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) told the meeting the Dakar talks were "an unforgettable experience."

He was struck by the fact that two groups of people from entirely different backgrounds could come together to face the crucial issues facing South Africa.

"It was an experience which deeply affected the lives, outlook and commitment to South Africa of all those involved," Dr Naude said.

He said that regardless of what the government did, it would resolve nothing as long as it tried to find the answers to South Africa's problems within the framework it had established.

The government, Dr Naude said, would eventually, "step by step," be forced to realise that the sort of solution debated by those at Dakar was the only answer.

"Whether the State President admits this or not, the day will come when this government will have to sit down--inside or outside South Africa-with the ANC and other liberation movements," Dr Naude said.

Dr Christo Nel, who prepared a paper for the Dakar talks on possible economic systems open to a post-apartheid South Africa, told the meeting South Africa should not borrow from anyone else but should find its own, unique system.

"There is no ideology in the world which can solve the sort of problems facing South Africa," he said.

He added both delegations at Dakar believed it was essential to "set the creative spirit of our people free."

/9604

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

FRG OBSERVER ON DAKAR MEETING, PFP MOOD, RIGHTIST EXTREMISM

34200036 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Aug 87 p 5

[Article by Andreas Razumovsky, Johannesburg 4 Aug 87: "Mass Hysteria After Dakar Meeting"]

[Text] It took the very big bomb, to date the most powerful one-with an estimated 80 kg of explosive crammed into a delivery truck--which was set off by the "African National Congress" (ANC) (as it claimed) in Johannesburg to imbue the discussions about this ANC with new directions, dimensions and features. These discussions, which for years have been unavoidable at a dinner or other gathering, had very recently become the characteristic outlet for the obsession of South Africa's white natives: after two years of exemption privilege and fear of terror.

The trip to Dakar, the capital of Senegal, and other black African towns had established the topic of the discussion of the past three weeks. The members of the "Institute for Democratic Alternatives in South Africa" (IDASA), which was founded a few months ago, that is, an association of known opponents of the South African government which was founded by political science professor Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, former "liberal" leader of the opposition, had in this way intended to provide proof of the fact that a future which can still be viewed as peaceful is more easily achievable via "open discussions" with the ANC than by unrelenting pursuit of the "inner enemy which is driven by international Bolshevism."

The founding of IDASA and its impressive membership had become possible only after the disintegration of the ideological-religious-political unity of the identifying characteristics of the Afrikaners, a development which came to light in a flagrant manner during the election campaign last April and May, but which had been smoldering under the surface for years. These Afrikaner characteristics decayed into camps which oppose each other with fratricidal hate. The "liberal" or "radical", or, as we say, the "left" camp had brought together insignificant groups and individual critics to form a tempestuously successful "movement" at the advanced schools, primarily the most important Afrikaner universities such as Stellenbosch, Pretoria and Potschefstroom. This group produced the most important participants in the Dakar conference. The almost 60 conference participants under Slabbert's leadership included several leading personalities from his former "liberal" opposition party, the

Progressive Federal Party (PFP), which he and his traveling companion Alex Boraine had deserted in 1986: Ms Helen Suzman, also Peter Gastrow, chair of the PFP's national executive committee, and two other PFP delegates. It has just now come to light that it was only at the last minute that these traveling companions deemed it necessary to inform the party leadership of their plans which subsequently resulted in a crisis among the party heads.

Poetic Genius and Political Scatterbrain

Most of the others involved in the trip were Boers. Internationally known men of letters, such as the novelist Andre Brink and the poet Bretyen Breytenbach who lives in exile in Paris, graced the delegation with their names--and distinguished themselves by statements which were much too optimistic, disconcertingly naive in respect to a vision of the future, but in any case produced headlines. The professors from Stellenbosch and other places were more reserved in their statements: especially the political scientists and lawyers who were struck by the fact that the representatives of the ANC displayed all kinds of politeness and friendliness, but that in respect to the issue neither "unity" nor even just "rapprochement" had been achieved, and on the part of the ANC had not even been strived for. Nonetheless, there was no lack of good will, and since it had been left up to the Boer professors--including recognized scholars such as Andre du Toit, Lawrence Schlemmer and Hermann Giliomee--to introduce the topics in basic policy papers, there was no lack of academic spirit, of an eagerness for "discussion" and "dialogue."

The focus of the papers and discussions was on "the future of South Africa," following Slabbert's lead that the ANC was "South Africa's largest party" and would therefore have to be included in all planning for the future. There were lectures on "Political Strategies for a Change"; "The Problem of National Unity"; "The Economy in a Liberated South Africa"; "Structures of Government in Post-Apartheid South Africa." There was extensive idle talk. With all the misgivings which, for example, historian Giliomee had about such rounds of discussions, he did nonetheless note the following for the South African public: "It was clear that the ANC still rejects force as a means to the end. The only goal of the campaign of violence is to force the minority regime to the negotiating table."

The participants from South Africa also included those who from the outset had doubts about the meaning of this round of discussions which had been planned and organized in a bizarre and conspiratorial manner by Breytenbach, the poetic genius and political scatterbrain, from his exile in Paris together with Paris-based Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the president. No one, either there or afterwards, has been able to answer seriously the question as to how the "bridge" which was always the subject of the discussion was to be built out of all the declarations of good will from the Dakar tourists and from all the penetrating analyses in sociologist jargon.

Reporters were easily able to distill headlines such as "The Miracle of Dakar" or "Breakthrough to the Future of South Africa" from the rashly enthusiastic statements by PFP functionaries who obviously wanted to recast at any price their presence in Dakar, which had been received with skepticism even in their "own ranks," into a glorious victory. The psychic compulsion to want to

derive an initial positive aspect, a success which is "productive for the future," from their own presence and the group of nominal party members, courageously and bravely against the angry frowns of the government at home, repeatedly assuaged the doubts of even trained university skeptics. Among all the learned participants only Professor Schlemmer, currently chief political scientist at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University reported back "with doubts from Dakar." He announced doubts about the competence and authority of the ANC discussion partners from Dakar and pointed out their "mystical belief in the inevitability of the triumph of the majority"; and he referred to the indeterminable mass-psychological parallels of other conflicts: By way of a report of success Schlemmer was able to concede nothing more than that a "few seeds were sown on both sides, yet it remains to be seen whether they will even sprout."

Only later did some people refer to the fact that the ANC partners were openly and unconcernedly unwilling to condemn the notorious practice of "necklacing," that is, the ritual burning alive of black citizens in the townships who allegedly collaborate with the government. Moreover, they did not not want to yield any of those points which at some future time might play a role in negotiations with the government in Pretoria: those points which constitute elements of that awkward "mystical belief in the inevitability" of black control of South Africa, even in the near future. From the perspective of the ANC, even in Dakar the conditions were as follows: release Nelson Mandela and all other "political prisoners"; abolish the ban on the African National Congress; remove all police and army units from the black suburbs and end the state of martial law.

Rightist Extremist Bands of Thugs

As the newspaper SUNDAY STAR commented, these demands, when measured against those of the Fretoria government, mean nothing else than that both sides, the ANC and the Boe. overnment, were sticking to their view that acts of violence are necessary to maintain or improve one's own position: "Both sides claim for themselves the dubious justification of the 'just war.' Both sides respectively demand that the other respectively renounce its 'obsession' before the dialogue can begin." These bitter words were written after the explosion in Johannesburg, from this side of the crater which was created by the "largest bomb ever detonated in South Africa": on Thursday, July 30, destroying or damaging 120 buildings. It was an act of fortunate coincidence that many passers-by were slightly injured, but only a few people were badly hurt and no one was killed. According to one passer-by, people in the barricaded streets were wading "knee-deep" in pieces of broken glass from the windows of the surrounding businesses.

Of no lesser size was the pile of fragments from which people like Slabbert or Boraine, the two directors of IDASA, had to explain their position on Dakar. Slabbert made it easiest for himself: Of course, he did not want to be regarded "either as a political idiot or a political demon"; but if the ANC did in fact plant the bomb (it had long since confessed to doing so), then he felt "the deepest disappointment and indignation." Any further negotiation (with the ANC) is superfluous..."

The bomb was not necessary, but it did push the mass hysteria "after Dakar" to the limits. The enemies of the "Liberals" were not idle in the meantime. The bands of thugs of the rightist extremist "Afrikaans Resistance Movement" threatened to decimate the returning Dakar pilgrims. This led to mob scenes and confrontations at the Johannesburg and Cape Town airports. A founding member of the IDASA, black union member Eric Mntonga, met a violent death in a manner as yet unexplained. In the neighboring Kingdom of Swaziland several dozens (so it was claimed) of people were killed, ostensibly members of the ANC. In the more distant Kingdom of Great Britain, in London the attempt to abduct the political leadership of the ANC there was thwarted at the last moment. Five of the abductors are under arrest there; South African newspapers claim that a sixth, "a young businessman and patriot" by the name of Niemoeller, is allegedly hiding in Upington, an out-of-the way farming village on the Orange River.

According to a decision by the Johannesburg city council, the participants who have returned from Dakar are forbidden from reporting on their experiences and conclusions at public events. As "traitors and homeless journeymen" such returnees are receiving countless damning, threatening telephone calls and letters. The Johannesburg newspapers report that the PFP is threatening the split.

12124

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

IDASA'S BORAINE ON DEMOCRACY

MB150918 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 16 Aug 87 p 7

[Article by Alex Boraine, codirector, Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, IDASA; from the "Prospects" section]

[Text] The basically undemocratic nature of the South African system of government was underlined by the white election in May, but this constitutional exercise was not the only example of the undemocratic character of SA society.

There are a number of other factors:

-- Monopoly capitalism.

For generations, whites have been in control of the economy, which virtually gives them control over the lives of all South Africans.

The so-called free enterprise system has ensured that whites end up on top of the heap and blacks are way below.

It is any wonder then that more and more blacks associate capitalism with apartheid and, in their resistance to apartheid, are against capitalism as well?

Economic progress, in terms of white South Africans, has often led to deprivation and discrimination for blacks.

While democracy ought to guarantee the right of the individual to equal opportunities and freedom of movement, our economic structures have checked that freedom for the majority of South Africans with the major decisions and choices being made by a small minority.

-- The bureaucracy.

The civil service, which oils the wheels of society's progress and development, is almost entirely in the hands of a small minority and has been so for decades.

Blacks have been captive to red tape and bureaucratic nightmares in terms of where they live and how they live, and are subject to the whims of civil servants almost from the moment they wake up until they go to bed at night.

The anti-democratic nature of our bureaucracy is best illustrated in the formation and control of the police and military.

There are no black commissioners or generals and there is very little likelihood that this will ever take place under the existing order.

Tragically, neither the police nor the army are regarded as the protectors of the people and, instead, are seen as visible part of an oppressive regime.

This militarisation is intensified with the appointment of joint management committees so that scores of towns throughout South Africa are now very largely being controlled and run by the military.

-- Education.

Ever since the Bantu Education Act was passed in 1953, black schools, instead of being centers of learning and growth, have been little more than centers of repression and conditioning.

Spending on pupils per capita, teacher-pupil ratios, supportive structures and black input at high level are all colored by discrimination.

Because there is no democracy in the structures, we have an extremely serious crisis in education for blacks with the police and the military stationed on school grounds and university campuses.

-- The legal system.

For decades, magistrates, who are civil servants, have been largely white and the special courts for pass offences have been like demented sausage machines, with verdict after verdict pouring out, ensuring that there is hardly a black person in South Africa who has not been on the "wrong side of the law."

It is well known that poverty deprives a person of the opportunity for a fair trial in many instances, and the vast majority of the poor also happen to be black.

The case books are replete with incredible miscarriages of justice in terms of sentences which have been meted out.

The rule of law has been abandoned and thousands upon thousands of people have been detained without trial, had banning orders served on them and, although many judges and advocates seek to uphold justice, they can do nothing about the laws which are made in a Parliament with no black representation.

-- The media.

Radio and television are securely in the hands of the ruling party and, in terms of news selection and special programs, have become a giant propaganda machine which churns out distortions and partiality to an unsuspecting public.

While some newspapers are to be congratulated on their attempt to convey the real South Africa to their readers, they, too, have to ask some hard questions in terms of their control, reporting and staff composition, as to whether they are truly democratic or whether, in large measure, they represent the establishment.

/9604

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

WINNIE MANDELA UNINTIMIDATED BY VLOK INVESTIGATION

MB150734 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Aug 87 p 4

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text] Police this week raided the Johannesburg office of the London-based Worldwide Television News looking for a videotape of a speech delivered at the weekend by Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader.

Yesterday Mandela dismissed the raid. "(Law and Order Minister) Adriaan Vlok pretends he was not aware of my admission of my ANC association," she said.

"What Adriaan Vlok and the government do is of no consequence to me.
I'm not in a position to enter into any political arena with the present government. The government has never consulted me about what it does to me or my people."

Mandela said she felt "grossly insulted" by a newspaper suggestion that she had gone into hiding. "The suggestion that at my age in my political career I was hiding from the Security Police is a gross insult," she said.

A representative of Worldwide Television News said plainclothes detectives seized one videotape on Wednesday under section 5 of the Emergency regulations, but the tape was later returned. "There was no coverage of Mrs Mandela's speech on tape," the representative said.

Mrs Mandela addressed a crowd of nearly 2,000 people on Sunday at a raily held on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand. The event was staged to commemorate the 31st anniversary of a march on the Union Buildings in Pretoria by 20,000 women protesting against the extension of passes to black women.

This week Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok called for the full text of Mandela's speech, in which she was reported to have made a call for the "struggle" to be carried into the white areas. A spokesman for the minister's office said Vlok was "dismayed" by the alleged statement.

Mandela was one of a number of speakers at the cultural festival, organised by the Federation of Transvaal Women to commemorate National Women's Day.

In her speech, she told women the time for rhetoric had passed.

She said the "war for the people's liberation" should not be fought in black townships, in Soweto and Uitenhage, but should be taken to white areas. "In Pretoria—that is where the war should be waged," she said.

She said blacks today were living in difficult times: "Your children are being killed and maimed daily." Pretoria was waging war with township children, she said; "we have to push forward the struggle that is the reality today."

In South Africa, she said, there were mothers with incomplete families; some of their children who had left in 1976 were now returning.

She urged mothers not to hesitate when they heard a knock on the door at night. "It may be your son or daughter, back to fight the enemy of the people," she said. "Let us be practical in our struggle."

Frances Baard, a stalwart of the Federation of SA Women and a patron of the United Democratic Front, told the audience the next action to be taken by women in the fight for liberation would be a march to the houses of parliament in Cape Town.

Peter Mokaba, president of the militant South African Youth Congress, seconded the suggestion. "This time our mothers will not fail because the young lions will be there to make sure that we succeed."

United Democratic Front Co-president Albertina Sisulu, wife of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, said there would never be reform in South Africa until those oppressed bring it to pass. "The new dompas [identity document] is another way of brainwashing us," she said.

/9604

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

NATION SAID ADVOCATING MOZAMBIQUE, MNR PEACE EFFORTS

MB160804 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Aug 87 p 2

[Article by Ken Pottinger]

[Text] Lisbon--Pretoria has taken fresh steps to broker peace in the 10-year war between the Marxist Mozambican Government and rightwing Renamo rebels, according to diplomats here.

The sources told the SUNDAY TIMES last week that Foreign Minister Pik Botha handed over a letter from Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in March.

The letter sounded out Mr Dhlakama on possible peace talks. It reportedly offered to discuss sharing power with the rebels, a major concession by Maputo.

Peace talks between the two sides in 1984 in Pretoria broke down over Mozambique's refusal to discuss this issue.

Reports say that following Mr Botha's intervention, Maputo asked the Vatican to mediate in peace talks—one mooted site is the Cape Verde Islands.

Meanwhile, Mr Dhlakama's rebels last week launched a major new attack in the southern Gaza and Inhambane provinces, areas which since late February have been the scene of increasing guerrilla activity.

Nevertheless, Mr Dhlakama and his advisers are reportedly now persuaded that neither side can achieve military victory and that negotiations in the shorter term are inevitable.

Similar feelings on the Maputo side were reflected by Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi during a visit to Lisbon last month.

The minister told a number of leading Portuguese businessmen that Frelimo had had informal contacts with Renamo this year in a bid to end the fighting and that Maputo was willing to talk to the rebels.

Meanwhile, fierce infighting continues to dog Renamo's overseas representation.

Charges and countercharges are slung around Kisbon wildly and rebel figures fear the ranks of the organisation in Lisbon may be infiltrated by Mozambican government agents.

/9604

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

CP QUESTIONS NP PROPOSALS FOR GOVERNMENT LEVELS

MB171735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 17 Aug 87

[Text] House of Assembly, 17 Aug (SAPA)--Ten percent was not a lot to ask of whites to keep their independence, Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said today. Speaking in the state president's vote debate, he said that the Conservative Party would not cooperate with the National Party to find solutions to the country's problems, it would fight it. "We don't question your good faith, don't question ours," Mr Uys said.

In the new structures of second and third tier government, he said it seemed that tribal associations were being dropped. The black representatives on the bodies already formed were not acting on behalf of minority groups, but as representatives of the black people as a whole. Therefore, there was no question of regional authorities being made up of a collection of representatives minorities, but blacks, whites, Indians and coloureds. It was not a case of whites moving out of the laager, he said, but of throwing open the gates of the white laager for everyone to come in.

The only difference between the NP and the Progressive Federal Party's policies on power-sharing was the manner of doing it. The PFP believed it should be done on an individual basis while the NP believed it should be done on a group basis. This, however, was not happening.

Mr Jurie Mentz, (NP Vryheid), said the Conservative Party wanted to move 10 to 15 million blacks into their homelands, and they had said they were going to get land back from the homelands. They also said they would not be doing it with bulldozers. "How are you going to get them back into the homelands?" He said the party's leader should hold a meeting in a black township to talk about the CP's policy and see how many people came to it.

Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) said the freedom of the press was something South Africa could not afford to tamper with. Even if things were published which did not agree with the government, there could be no interference. "That is the price we have to pay for freedom," he said.

He also urged the state president to ensure that the national statutory council had truly representative black leaders on it, and "over 50 percent of blacks support the ANC," at which the president shook his head in denial.

/9604

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

CP PLANS STRATEGY TO 'DESTROY' RSCS

MB200959 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 87 p 1

[Article by David Braun]

[Text] The Conservative Party has launched an ambitious plan to seize control of as many town councils as possible during next year's municipal elections so that it can destroy the regional services council [RSCS].

The plan was extensively discussed by the party at its Transvaal congress in Pretoria this week, mostly behind closed doors.

Delegates from throughout the Transvaal were briefed about the party's new strategy to seize control of as many local authorities as possible in the province.

Not only would the CP then be able to sabotage the RSCS but it believes it would then have a strong platform from which to overthrow the government at parliamentary level at the next general election.

If the plan succeeds it will be bad news for the RSCS which have already been rejected by large portions of the black communities and big business.

The RSCS, currently being phased in throughout the country, are the government's answer, to powersharing between all races on matters of common concern at local level.

The political controllers of the powerful white town councils would be critical to making or breaking the system.

CP member of the President's Council and Cape leader Mr Jan Hoon told the congress in open session yesterday it was essential for the Conservative Party to take over the RSCS.

He said: "We will certainly take part in them.

By doing so we will be able to destroy the entire system of RSCS and at the same time we will be able to stop all attempts by the government to force powersharing and racial integration down the throats of local authorities."

Mr Hoon pointed out to delegates that if the CP had controlled white town councils many rural towns would not now have central business districts opened for trading by all races.

The Conservative Party has remained on an election footing since the May election in anticipation of next year's municipal elections, which are to be held on the same day countrywide for all local authorities.

/9604

POLITICAL SOUTH AFRICA

WORRALL INDEPENDENTS TO FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY

MB221004 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 21-28 Aug 87 p 5

[Text] A new political party, formed by Dr Denis Worrall and his fellow Independents, will be launched during the first quarter of next year.

The party plans to contest the national local elections in October 1988. Constitution organisations are being established throughout the country and a steering committee has been set up with former Nasionale Pers managing director, advocate Dawid P. de Villiers as chairman.

The new party is provisionally being called the Independent Movement. It will avoid alliances so that there will be no merger with the Progressive Federal Party.

However, PFP members--as well as members of other parties--will be welcome to join.

Dr Denis Worrall, former South African ambassador to London, and other Independents are behind the new party. Worrall told the WEEKLY MAIL he and his colleagues would be making "a very determined try" to become the next official opposition.

"The government is very vulnerable. It's lost its traditional base, it doesn't have a sense of vision and it has lost its mission. It is performing very poorly, and economically this country is in deep trouble," he said.

"One election expert who projected figures on the votes he got in our three constituencies in Helderberg, Stellenbosch and Randburg, said that, had we had enough candidates, we could have won at least 50 constituencies.

"We plan to be ready to contest the national local elections in October of next year. We are banking on a lot of verligte [enlightened] Nats being pulled over. A distinguishing feature of the election was that we managed to pull over a lot of Afrikaans-speaking people. In fact, we had support from all quarters--members of the NP, PFP and the NRP [New Republic Party] and even old UP [United Party] types, who had remained aloof of politics.

"In my Helderberg campaign, people drawn from all political parties were excited at the freshness of our vision. We're continuing to see evidence of that."

Worrall said it would be "a matter for others to decide" who would be the leader of the new party. On the subject of the new party's election platform, Worrall said a more comprehensive stand on most political issues, apart from racial matters, needed to be developed. He referred to economic policies, social issues and foreign relations. Apartheid had to go, he said.

"Personally, I think to get a process or negotiation going, you have to lift the State of Emergency, unban the political prisoners and it is also essential to release Mandela but he should not be released into a vacuum, rather into a process which should absorb him; timing is all-important.

"Obviously there are political difficulties in his commitment to armed struggle and this remains a major problem. Buthelezi says he won't come to the negotiating table without Mandela but, from a white public point of view, the mass has been demonised.

"The Pretoria bombing was most unfortunate from the white opinion point of view in this chicken-and-egg situation. It's important to create at least some of the conditions for the process of negotiation to start. We say that the sooner the process starts, the better. We are saying we don't want to wait 15 to 20 years. We want to establish the necessary trust on both sides and get the process of negotiation started with much less violence, more smoothly and in a much shorter space of time. We say the longer we wait to negotiate, the more difficult it will become."

On the question of the attitude of the independents to the progressives, Worrall said: "We have made up our mind we are going to avoid alliances. Our objective is to get our movement going. Certainly we welcome individual PFP's just as we welcome individual Nationalists. But we are not thinking of any kind of merger."

Asked why he did not join the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa delegation at Dakar, Worrall said: "In the first place, we were not invited and in any event, there are differences between us. I'm not suggesting that Van Zyl's (Slabbert) approach is irrelevant. In fact, I completely accept his sincerity, but I believe he is seriously mistaken in writing off parliament—because to say parliament is irrelevant is to say white politics is irrelevant.

"We say that we recognise that whites still have tremendous power and we need to persuade whites to the validity of our approach to the whole question of negotiation. We're into white power politics here. We say negotiations must be all-inclusive with all options put on the table including the most controversial. The Afrikaners' fears are very real and very understandable. I mean, put the boerestaat [Boer state] idea on the negotiation table as well as one man one vote.

"And we say the sooner the negotiating process starts, the better."

19604

SOWETO'S DETERIORATING FINANCIAL POSITION DETAILED

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 31 Jul 87 pp 46, 47

[Text]

Soweto's financial position has deteriorated to such an extent that a rent increase of about R60 per house a month will be needed to get the black city out of the red.

Last year the council budgeted for a deficit of R29m, but eventually ran up a loss of R111m. This year, in his 1987-1988 budget speech, Sowoto Mayor Nelson Botile provided for a deficit of R54,4m. He did so in the hope that income from rents, municipal service charges and other sources would increase by 28% to R165m. But this budgeted income is unlikely to be achieved while the rent boycott continues.

The Soweto budget also makes provision for capital projects worth R115,4m, of which R14,3m will go for housing. Soweto town clerk Nico Malan says Soweto has applied for R40m from the Central Witwatersrand regional services council (RSC) to help finance the housing programme.

RSC chairman Gerrit Bornman, however, says Soweto might not receive the full amount, as the RSC has received requests for projects to the value of about R74m from the different local authorities under its control—and the RSC has only R66m. (Bornman has subsequently set aside R1m to investigate the requested projects and will then have to decide on priorities).

Although all local authorities will benefit from the general services provided by the RSCs, Bornman says the Wits RSC will initially deal only with projects involving the provision of basic, essential services. For the first year, therefore, all available funds (less about R2,3m which will cover administrative costs) will go to Alexandra, Diepmeadow,

Dobsonville and Soweto.

He says the provision of essential services like electricity, water and sewerage will be high on the list and the RSC, he believes, will help to relieve the great need for these services in black townships. In 1986 Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis noted that 86% of all urban African township houses did not have electricity.

Soweto has earmarked R65,7m for new roads, stormwater drains, improved water and electricity supply and sewerage services.

The ultimate goal, of course, is to change the Soweto City Council into an autonomous and workable local authority. But although things are moving in that direction — Soweto has just taken over traffic control services from Johannesburg City Council — it still has a long way to go.

A working group under the leadership of Simon Brand, chairman and chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, was established recently to investigate the financial position of the council. Its short-term objective is to investigate and recommend ways of bringing about substantial relief on current debt from capital projects entered into by the council. Brand believes Soweto and other townships can eventually become fully-fledged cities and towns, with their own business and commercial centres.

Bornman says his RSC may also assist Soweto financially to help relieve its deficit. But it will await recommendations from the working group before taking a final decision.

/13104 CSO: 3400/294

FARMERS MAY BE FORCED TO ADOPT HIGH TECHNOLOGY TECHNIQUES

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 31 Jul 87 pp 87, 88

[Text] SA's debt-strapped farmers may soon be forced to take the leap — costly as it may seem in the short term — into the technological age.

Improved production through tailor-made feeds, savings on water and electricity from computerised irrigation and push-button farm management may be their long-term salvation.

An example of success through saving was the crowning last month of Cape wine farmer Danie de Wet as best Chardonnay maker in the world.

De Wet's 600 000 vines on his 150 ha Bonnievale farm are irrigated and fertilised at the push of a button on a computer keyboard. They receive just the right amount of moisture and nutrition and he gets an instant read-out on the state of his crop. De Wet had to go to Israel to find a suitable computer system for his farm, but within a year water usage was down by 30% and electricity savings were 20%.

Mel Miller, spokesman for Cape-based specialised agricultural services company Agserv says unless more farmers adopt De Wet's approach, SA will not achieve the status of Africa's bread-basket.

Agsery, due to be listed in the Development Capital sector of the JSE on July 29, is about to embark on an expansion programme aimed at establishing itself as the leader in agriculture's technological revolution. Miller believes this is not only inevitable, but vital for the survival of farming as one of the mainstays of SA's economy.

Through its Boland Voere subsidiary Agserv already provides specialised stock feed services to Cape farmers and recently moved into the fish feed market with a product tailor-made for the local aquacultural industry

But, adds Miller, specialised service in hitech agriculture must go further in order to improve or adapt production in existing farming areas and extend it to untapped resources such as the sea, rivers and deserts.

"Fundamental and far reaching changes must be made to our basic agricultural systems, many of which are outmoded. These changes must be made now. New technologies must be employed to enhance and improve production quality and quantity," he says.

Miller wants to see an end to inefficiency and wastage — much of which is caused by outdated farming methods — and bureaucratic red tape. Costs, he says, could also be cut, as with the costly administration of control boards. However, he contends control boards and co-ops both have a part to play in agriculture.

"Agserv's aim is to complement the existing formal agricultural sector by providing what will in effect be hi-tech agricultural support companies capable of helping farmers improve their productivity and efficiency and restoring the sector to a sound financial footing."

Agserv's immediate expansion plans entail the acquisition of an agricultural computer company. Negotiations are also underway to acquire other owner-managed specialist companies offering a service to the farming community.

"If cattle don't do well in drought-prone areas then let's try camels," says Miller. "The Israelis do it with genetically bred animals that provide milk, meat and hides. Aquaculture is big overseas — the UK expects to have a Salmonoid harvest of 28 000 t this year, while our production is expected to be only 500 t."

NATION'S GOLD OUTPUT TO SLOW FROM END OF CENTURY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 87 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

PRETORIA — SA's gold oupu. would probably start to show a steady downward trend from about the turn of the century, geologist and Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of SA vice-president CT Potgister said last night.

He told a Unisa meeting if present production was to be maintained, it would be necessary to bring a new mine into production ever; 18 or 20 months after 2000 — a rate of renewal that would be impossible without the discovery of a new geldfield.

It would be unwise to plan the tuture of the country on the assumption that such a discovery would be made.

Planning for what would amount to a major change in the financial and employment situation should be tackled with urgency

When high-grade ore production started to peter out, it would be possible to extend the productive lives of some raines by mining low-grade ore. The extent to which this could be exploited would depend on the production cost-price relationship.

price relationship.
Potgieter said the economy had a period of grace to make the big economic adjustments needed if declining earlings of gold were to be replaced by the marketing of other minerals

If lost gold income was to be partly or whelly replaced, urgent attention would have to be focused on greater beneficiation of minerals.

/13104 CSO: 3400/294 ECONOMIC SOUTH AFRICA

SABTA HEAD DENIES ANC SUPPORTING PUTCO TAKEOVER

MB150754 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 16 Aug 87 7 1

[Article by Derrick Luthayi]

[Text] The purchase of the giant bus company PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] by the South African Bus and Taxi Association [SABTA] this week took on a new dimension with the Conservative Party claiming the money to buy the fleet came from the ANC.

Now SABTA president James Ngcoya has challenged CP economic affairs spokesman Clive Derby-lewis to repeat his statement outside Parliament. Derby-lewis said that SABTA was funded by the ANC to buy a controlling interest in PUTCO.

Derby-lewis' claim came at a time when it had become public knowledge that a leading Afrikaner bank--Rand Merchant Bank--which is well connected with the government and top Afrikaner business circles, was funding SABTA.

Derby-lewis said that if SABTA took over the biggest bus company in the country--which transports more than one million blacks a day--it could totally disrupt the economy of the Witwatersrand by bringing the buses to a standstill.

Ngcoya said Derby-lewis had dreamt up the story.

"Maybe he is canvassing for a better position, but this is not the way to do it. His information is not correct. In fact, it is a lie.

"Derby-lewis said he has no confirmation of this. Why then should he say such a thing without confirmation?

"If he had received his information from the bank with which we are dealing, we will have no option but to withdraw. He should prove his claim," said Ngcoya.

The SABTA president said they were not involved in politics and would, in any case, not ask for funds from a political organisation.

"We have many friends in the commercial world whom we can ask for financial assistance.

"Derby-lewis should also know that it is not a new thing for the buses to come to a standstill.

"It has happened many times during periods of unrests. We are buying PUTCO to upgrade black business and for no other reason," said Ngcoya.

Derby-lewis was speaking in Parliament during the debate on the Economic Affairs and Technology vote and said that his information had, however, not been confirmed.

He urged the Minister of Economic Affairs, Danie Steyn, to utilise the Competition Board to urgently investigate the situation around the acquisition of the controlling shares in PUTCO.

He added that urgent action was needed, if government, by the people for the people, was not to become government by big business for the people.

PUTCO has been in white control since it was established and when it recently leaked out that SABTA was interested in a takeover, a storm broke out in many quarters, which led to an Afrikaner business consortium, headed by taxi owner Anthony Mayer, making a bid for PUTCO.

Mayer was reported to have said that his consortium had made a bid for PUTCO because they felt they could not allow control of black transport to fall into black hands.

His argument on the issue was basically the same as that of Derby-lewis, in that blacks could disrupt the economy of the country any time they felt like it.

/9604

ECONOMIC SOUTH AFRICA

ESCOM PROGRAM TO EXTEND ELECTRIFICATION

MB260720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0702 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 26 Aug (SAPA)--ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] is planning to embark on a program to accelerate electrification of South Africa's developing urban and rural areas, ESCOM's chief executive, Mr Ian Mcrae, said at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

He said that more than 20 million people in South Africa still did not enjoy the benefits of electricity in their homes and were forced to use alternative fuels, such as wood.

"As a result, vast areas of our country are being denuded of trees by burgeoning rural populations desperate for fuel," Mr Mcrae said.

Where wood was not available, especially in the urban areas, coal and paraffin were the expensive alternatives. "For these people, the convenience of an electric light, a hot plate or an electric kettle is still a remote dream," Mr Mcrae said.

ESCOM's new program could significantly boost the quality of life of millions of people during the next decade, he said.

General economic benefits which could be derived from the program were a boost to the South African appliance industry, a market opened to manufacturers of cables, switches and other electrical equipment and resultant employment opportunities, not only in manufacturing but also in the fields of maintenance and construction.

Although ESCOM had the resources and the will to begin confronting the issue, overall coordination and financing were two major obstacles that required solutions, Mr Mcrae said.

He said it would also be necessary to obtain the cooperation of central government, local government bodies and private sector institutions, engineers, consultants, contractors and residents of these communities, who all have a vital role to play.

Mr Mcrae said: "The first step is to realise that if we continue to approach the urgent development needs of our country in a rigid way it may be centuries before the majority of our population joins the first world status of the minority.

"The second step is to throw all unnecessary regulations and red tape out the window."

He said that ESCOM had learnt from experience in Alexandra and research that conventional technology, standards and systems adapted to first world situations could not simply be imposed on Third World areas.

The cost of electrifying about 60 townships with an estimated three million residents could be more than R700 million if present standards and technologies were applied, but that price could be reduced to R348 million if simple systems were applied.

"Our experience in Alexandra has shown that electrification cannot take place in a vacuum. Upgrading of community standards must be tackled at the same time--but here again, the stress should be on simple, workable and cost-effective solutions," Mr Mcrae said.

He appealed to other interested parties, both in the public and private sectors, to join ESCOM in promoting the project.

/9604

ECONOMIC SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRANSKEI ESTABLISHES 29 NEW INDUSTRIES--Umtata, 20 Aug (SAPA)--Transkei has established 29 new industries during the past 12 months, representing an investment of R45 million, Mr I.N. Mdlekeza, senior marketing manager of Transkei Development Corporation, said today. Mr Mdlekeza said a further 14 applications, to a value of R14.4 million had been approved. These would provide 4,247 jobs. Feasibility studies on another 14 industries were being processed and these represented a further investment of R60 million, and would provide another 1,755 jobs. There were also six new hotels in the construction and pre-construction stages with a total value of R112 million. "The number of industries attracted to Transkei and the number of jobs created has exceeded an optimistic target plan," Mr Mdlekeza said. The industries include textiles, chemicals, timber, electronics, knitwear, plastics, iron, steel, furniture and hides. "In addition, our secondary developments or ancilliary enterprises in the commercial sector total 182 for the same period and are valued at R14.8 million, creating 974 jobs," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1852 GMT 20 Aug 87] /9604

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES RISE--Pretoria, 24 Aug (SAPA)--The number of central government and provincial administration employees grew by 5.2 percent during the first half of this year, central statistics said in Pretoria today. This brought the number of employees in these sectors at the end of June to 712,224. Their emolument's amounted to R2,589 million for the second quarter--19.0 percent more than for the same period in 1986 and 17.4 percent more than for the last quarter of 1986. There were 83,669 vacancies in the public sector at the end of June. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 24 Aug 87] /9604

SOCIAL SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI ESPOUSES NONVIOLENCE IN YOUTH BRIGADE ADDRESS

MB240504 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Text] Ulundi, 23 Aug (SAPA)—Inkatha President Inkosi [Chief] Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the Inkatha Youth Brigade annual general conference yesterday that the final act in the struggle for liberation would be enjoyed by today's youth.

"We are not yet liberated, we are not yet free," said Inkosi Buthelezi.
"The final act is yet to be enacted, and when it is it will be enacted by the political forces and leaders now already in position. That places on the Youth Brigade an historic responsibility to the nation to consolidate your strength as a youth brigade and to prepare for your participation in finally eradicating apartheid for the scourge that it is. You have not only the excitement of knowing that you will live out your lives in a free South Africa, but you also have the assurance that what you do will be important," he said. "Now is the time to commence with that final supreme effort which conquers everything before it, and which drives successfully through to the very point of victory."

He said, however, that the struggle ahead (to liberation) "is long and we are not yet over the worst in that struggle. We must then understand that our primary object is to survive in order to go through that struggle. We are at war. But we should never fail to know that there are still going to be many battles in that war, and it is therefore essential to fight in such a way that we do not dissipate our energies unnecessarily or fritter away the precious lives of our regiments when tougher battles are still ahead of us.

"I have never ruled out the probability that in spite of our commitment to non-violence, we may find that violence is forced on us; but it would be wrong for me to behave now as if that time has come when it has in fact not yet come. We are committed to non-violent means for two very good reasons. The first is that non-violent democratic opposition to apartheid makes tactical sense because it attacks the government where it is weakest. The second reason is that we espouse non-violent democratic opposition to apartheid because it is morally sound and will lead to not only the reconciliation of black and black in this country, but to the reconciliation of black and white. We strike not only where the enemy

is the weakest but we strike in order to have the first victory over apartheid which will lead to the second victory over racial hatred."

Inkosi Buthelezi said those who worked to foster violent confrontation were destroying the future which they themselves would have to live in. They were participating in a "hideous political disease which will cripple the whole country. I am protecting you from future destruction when I oppose this crass stupidity of destroying prospects for jobs in the future. It is for your sakes that I oppose the stupidity of destroying black schools. I find it immoral...that a leader who leads because he has a university education can tell young people burn down their schools. If we burn down our factories, if we cripple industry with strikes for political motives, where will that money come from to create the jobs that you yourselves need?

"I struggle against the destruction of the free enterprise system for your sakes, comrades. I do not want you to enter the new South Africa where political victories have been won at the expense of making people poorer in this country than they have ever been before. All harsh realities tell us that we do not only have to overcome apartheid, but we have to do so while at the same time creating a South Africa that is worth living in."

Inkosi Buthelezi said sanctions against South Africa had already resulted in tens of thousands of jobs being lost and threatened many more. "And yet at the recent meeting of COSATU there was a call for disinvestment and sanctions. It seems ironic that trade unions exist if there are places of employment, and yet COSATU which is supposed to look after the interests of workers, wants places of work reduced or not created. Those who argue the loudest for sanctions argue the loudest for killing instead of talking," he said.

/9604

SOCIAL SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY RENEGING ON HOSTEL REFORM

MB150801 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 87 p 8

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text] Last year it seemed government had decided to phase out the single-sex hostels for some 700,000 migrant workers in SA, but this no longer appears to be the case.

The controversial hostel system, mostly for single black men from the rural areas working in the towns and cities has long been condemned because of the isolation of residents from the rest of the community, the conditions in the hostels and the extensive controls exercised over them.

The system, which houses more than 300,000 black people, mostly men, and a further 400,000 men on the mines, has also been condemned because the workers are not only separated for long periods from their families but also have to live in "unnatural" circumstances with members of one sex.

Indeed, Liz Sparg, who wrote on thematter in a research paper in 1984, argued that the workers in the hostels were "treated in the crudest way as commodities in the labour process."

In May last year it appeared that government was taking steps to end the system and turn the hostels into family housing. Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said in Parliament that his department "does not consider conditions in the single quarter accommodation to be satisfactory."

As a result of the repeal of Influx Control, "it is envisaged that all single quarters in the townships will eventually be altered into family units and that employers who insist on housing employees in single quarters will be requested to erect hostels themselves."

It was an emphatic statement, leaving little doubt that Heunis wanted to see the end of the hostels. But a month later Heunis--who at the same time revealed that 58 of the 186 single sex hostels for migrant workers

were filled to the brim--said two more would be built during the 1988/89 financial year because "a demand for accommodation of persons on a single basis exists at Pietersburg and Hoedspruit."

Now it has been confirmed that the existing hostels at Lwandle, near Somerset West, and the Strand are to be upgraded—at a cost of R3.78m—by the Cape Provincial Administration for accommodating single black workers.

Far from leaving it to employers to erect single sex hostels, government is continuing to extend the system. Ken Andrew, chairman of the PFP's federal executive, commented that the Lwandle decision "flies in the face of government's claimed policy of 'orderly urbanisation."

He said it was "madness" to provide only single quarter accommodation in a township serving Somerset West and Gordon's Bay, which are both in Heunis's Helderberg constituency, as well as The Strand, with the only family housing for blacks being available many kilometers away.

Andrew added: "Government never seems to learn, or perhaps it doesn't want to. This decision has caused considerable anger and was taken without even consulting the people most concerned.

"Family housing is a prerequisite for a stable community, and I call on Heunis to reverse the decision without delay."

Heunis indicated this week that "renewed representations" has been received from the people in Lwandle that the existing residents, who include women and children, should be accommodated there.

"Further information has accordingly been called for in order to reconsider the matter."

So the Lwandle decision is to be reviewed and it is possible, because it directly contradicts the policy outlined by Heunis in May last year, that it could be changed.

But, sadly, this seems unlikely. Heunis said the municipalities of Gordon's Bay and The Strand, as well as the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch, were in favor of upgrading Lwandle as a single sex hostel, while the Somerset West municipality was in favor of the provision of family housing.

This indicates that the attempt to transfer the single sex hostels into family housing is meeting resistance from white local authorities, making it even more difficult to implement the policy outlined last May. While there is this confusion about government policy regarding single sex hostels, the social problems continue.

For instance, CITY PRESS reported last weekend that Glebe hostel in Durban, which houses some 10,500 tenants, had become a haven for prostitutes of all races.

"Even schoolchildren and married women have become constant visitors in this hostel when they are certain to make themselves a quick buck," the newspaper said.

Peter Soal, the PFP MP for Johannesburg North, who has persistently tabled questions in Parliament about the single sex hostels, has called for a halt to "this thoroughly un-Christian existence" which was forcing families to live apart. "one of the root causes of our problems is this single-sex hostels system. We should be moving away from the system, not building more hostels," Soal said.

In principle, Heunis seemed to agree last May. But unless the Lwandle decision is reversed, this does not appear to have become practical policy yet.

19604

SOCIAL SOUTH AFRICA

2,000 TRANSPORT WORKERS DOWN TOOLS IN RETRENCHMENT PROTEST

MB211006 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Aug 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Themba Molefe]

[Text] Thousands of commuters in the Vaal and Free State were stranded as bus service ground to a halt after about 2,000 members of the Transport and Allied Workers' Union [TAWU] downed tools yesterday.

About 800 Vaal Transport Corporation [VTC] workers and about 500 others employed by Western Bus Lines stopped work yesterday morning in protest against management's decision to retrench 297 workers in the Vaal, Virginia and Kroonstad.

Union spokesmen said management initially intended to retrench 214 VTC workers by 11 September but had reduced the figure to 151. In Virginia 21 workers out of a total of 27 would be retrenched. In Kroonstad 19 out of 21 TAWU members would be retrenched, the union said.

The VTC workers downed tools at 10:30 am and immediately went home while shopstewards met at the union offices in Vereeniging.

VTC's general manager, Mr Peter Killik, wrote a letter to TAWU's general secretary, Mr Esau Rankholo, requesting a meeting to avert the work stoppage. Mr Rankholo was not available when the letter reached TAWU's Vereeniging office.

In Carletonville a work stoppage by Greyhound Coach Line [GCL] workers was averted when management told workers yesterday morning that it would no longer retrench staff.

VTC, GCL and Western Bus Lines are part of a multinational group, United Passenger Transport Holdings.

Taxis serving the Vaal's four towns and nine townships did a roaring trade.

The VTC workers downed tools 2 months ago after management refused to discuss an amendment to the recognition agreement it had with TAWU.

Many workers were injured and arrested after the police were called to disperse them.

VTC's management was not available for comment late yesterday as they were said to be in a meeting.

Mr Peter Killick said as far as he was concerned the buses were running normally in the Vaal Triangle.

In a letter to the workers he said the work stoppage on or off the premises of the company would be declared illegal and management reserved the right to take appropriate action.

/9604

SOCIAL SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA YOUTH BRIGADE SEEKS FASTER REFORM

MB231428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Text] Ulundi, 23 Aug (SAPA)—Inkatha's Youth Brigade at their annual general conference at Ulundi today resolved to support Inkatha President Inkosi [Chief] Mangosuthu Buthelezi in his moves toward politics of negotiation at local and regional level and to support the indaba proposals.

In a statement from Ulundi, Inkatha's Youth Brigade resolved to "throw the full weight of our support as youth behind our president in his quest for a negotiated future in which black and white will be reconciled."

The youth brigade said it deplored the South African Government's "tardiness in bringing about meaningful reform and refusing to enter into the kind of negotiations which will establish a just society in South Africa."

"We want a reconciled South Africa and we support our president's moves to establish the politics of negotiation at local and regional level because we are no longer prepared to wait for negotiations to begin at the national level."

The youth brigade resolved to "do everything in our power" to help poularise the Kwa-zulu/Natal indaba proposals."

/9604

SOCIAL SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN FOUNDATION NOTES ROLE OF BUSINESS, BLACK LEADERSHIP

MB261017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Embargoed until 1430 GMT 26 August]

[Text] Johannesburg, 26 Aug (SAPA)--The state, by "tightening the lid" through security measures, had achieved greater order in the townships, but such measures on their own could not produce the dividend of longer term peace and tranquility, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, said today.

"Urgent, well-directed and effective action must be taken to release the pressure and thus to seek the avoidance of a new cycle of instability," he said in his annual statement.

"A process of on-going, planned reform and change must take place in order to ensure the reduction of the fundamental conflict in our society."

This conflict was fundamentally political, said Mr Steyn, but it impacted perhaps most profoundly on industrial relations and economic confidence.

"However, the quality of social life in all our disadvantaged communities and the policies and structures through which housing is provided, young people educated, jobs created and facilities provided, are all adversely affected by the sense of insecurity, partial polarisation and incipient stability."

For this reason alone, the private business sector and private sector organisations had a legitimate interest and concern with political developments.

Mr Steyn said the foundation believed a democracy in a future South Africa beyond apartheid would be seriously constrained if large proportions of the population did not have houses, jobs or sense of basic fulfillment.

"Freedom, and the tolerance that freedom requires, is simply not possible in a society experiencing deep-seated poverty and deprivation."

He added: "Those who believe that South Africa can only change either through violence or through the destruction of our economy must understand that, by necessary implication, they would move the society towards authoritarianism, the denial of freedom and the eventual destruction of the values of the free and open society which we hold dear."

The foundation saw it as its basic responsibility to work towards sustained economic growth wherever it could.

"This we can do best in the fields of stimulating housing provision and creating shelter and jobs, sound education and in making some contribution towards laying the social and political foundations necessary for sustained economic confidence."

The choice for the future was stark, he said. "It lies between the unfolding scenario of low-level achievements, stress, conflict and under-production on the one hand and a future of greater harmony, economic growth and increasing confidence on the other.

"I believe that the alliances between business and black leadership have a key role to play in stimulating the latter rather than the former development."

19604

SOCIAL SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

EXPANSION OF ATTERIDGEVILLE AREA--The Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, has approved requests for the expansion of the Atteridgeville western buffer zone. Atteridgeville Mayor S.M. Mahlangu announced this week that the township would be expanded westward by 1,500 hectares. Mahlangu said the area was bounded on the east by the existing township, and he felt that it would help alleviate the existing housing shortage in Atteridgeville. There were presently more than 3,500 people on the waiting list and, according to Mahlangu, preference would be given to local residents when land and houses were available. Meanwhile, construction has begun for the development of 242 houses in Atteridgeville. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 16 Aug 87 p 3] /9604

BLACK TOWNSHIPS DEVELOPMENT FUNDS--The central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council [RSC] has made available the sum of 66 million rands for development projects in the black residential areas of Soweto, Aleksandra, Deep Meadows, and Dobsonville. The money will be used for, among other things, the supply of water, sewerage systems, and roads in the areas. Advisors have been appointed to decide which projects will receive preference. An executive committee has been elected which will be responsible for decisions when the RSC is not in sitting. However, all decisions will have to be presented to the RSC for ratification.

[Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 87] /9604

BLACKS FAVOR MULTIRACIAL RULE—The chairman of the property group Corprop, Mr Mervyn King, says that a survey has shown that three out of four blacks prefer a multiracial government to a black one. Mr King told the annual congress of the South African Property Owners Association in Cape Town that the chances a revolution in the country were highly unlikely because 74 percent of the black population preferred negotiation to violence. Also at the congress, the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, confirmed that the government would consider action against universities where revolutionary elements were disrupting education. He said the government had to ensure that universities were meeting the actual requirements for the education of the country's future leaders. Referring to home ownership for blacks, Mr de Klerk said this was important because it would give the growing black population a vested interest in the country. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 12 Aug 87]

NEW MEASURES TAKEN TO COMBAT GROWING AIDS THREAT

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 31 Aug 87 pp 131, 134, 138

[Excerpts] The majority of sexually active inhabitants of the capital could become infected with AIDS within 5 years. In response, Uganda has implemented an unprecedented anti-AIDS program.

The appearance of a poor, but tranquil existence in Rakai Province in Southwest Uganda is deceptive. Death and mourning have invaded the area. "Every week we bury three of our townspeople," reports Mike Ssenjondo, 34 administrative head of the village of Kyotera. Cause of death: AIDS or the "slim disease," as Ugandans call the epidemic.

Ssenjondo says that every family in Kyotera has currently at least one AIDS victim to mourn; altogether, one-quarter of the 13,000 inhabitants of the town (in the vicinity of Lake Victoria) is infected. Ssenjondo. . .has himself lost his older brother. Even the local witch doctor has been buried for some time.

For a long time, Kyotera has been an overpopulated hotbed of vice on the major overland trucking route through East Africa. This road links Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. Truckers, smugglers and dealers would seek relaxation, for example, in the "Equator Rest House"—and a welcome opportunity for Ugandan girls to earn a higher income through prostitution. AIDS appeared in Kyotera in 1982.

District doctor Anthony Lwegaba first discovered the epidemic in Uganda in the fishing village of Kasensero, on Lake Victoria, about 70 kms. distant from Kyotera. Lwegaba fought AIDS in the Rakai district from a small backyard room in Masaka. In Kasensero also, prostitution has flourished for many years.

The population quickly found an explanation for the disease—the trail led to the Tanzanians, who put an end to the bloodthirsty regime of dictator Idi Amin in 1979, but then oppressed the liberated people through pillage and rape.

Shady merchants from the neighboring country and their equally dishonorable Ugandan partners, were receiving God's gruesome, but just punishment—death, according to one version of the explanation.

But as the number of deaths increased, the theory collapsed. Nonetheless, the inhabitants no longer allowed Tanzanian truck drivers, merchants and smugglers into their town.

Meanwhile most of the people in Kyotera noticed that "slim disease" was not to be checked by banning the Tanzanians, but by a change of lifestyle. The number of prostitutes diminished. . According to his impression, the residents are no longer changing their sexual partners as frequently as was previously the case. But there are some infected "malicious youths" who avidly seek sexual contacts despite all warnings. "They don't want to die alone."

An indication of the changed consciousness is the increased sales of the onetime scorned condoms, which pharmacist Felicitas Nsamba sells in her small shop. She explained that previously it had been considered a mortal sin for a woman to use the red, gold and blue American "Tahitis" in deeply religious Uganda.

The prohibition is on the wane slowly. Mrs. Nsamba has only a few paper cartons with some packets of condoms on her shelves. The price: 5 Ugandan shillings per piece—a large sum of money for a country in which the head doctor of a hospital earns only 900 shillings per month, and the state takes 30% for monetary reform.

The inhabitants are complaining about the high price. One person says that they should receive the prophylactics for free, and this may soon come about.

With the help of WHO and ten European countries who have contributed over \$6 million, the Ugandan government has now begun an anti-AIDS program which is unprecedented in Africa.

For a long time the African countries have attempted to underplay officially the extent of the epidemic. Kenya feared the loss of European tourists. WHO specialists for Epidemics, the Pole Wirsky said in Kampala, "We can now break through the psychological barriers in Africa."

The aid is urgently needed. Information from the East African nation is dramatic. Health Minister Ruhubana Rugunda stated in the middle of May that 1,388 Ugandans have died of AIDS. Foreign doctors consider this total grossly underestimated. In the hardest hit Rakai District on the border with Tanzania alone, more than 2,000 persons have probably succumbed. . .

The situation in Kampala is especially alarming. According to official reports, 10% of all sexually active adults between the ages of 15 and 45 are infected with the HIV virus; according to the Health Ministry, the rate should double in "two years or even less," if the situation continues at the same rate.

In the capital, blood donors were tested at 14% HIV virus positive, and 13% of the pregnant women tested were also positive. The infection rate among prostitutes is as high as 80%.

An authoritative government newspaper stated that if behavior is not altered, in 5 to 6 years "the majority of the sexually active population in the capital will be affected."

First, an emergency program will be put into effect. WHO and the EC will soon contribute 2.5 million condoms to the country-2 million are already in national health centers. Every student at Makerere University in Kampala receives a pack of 200 condoms at the beginning of the semester.

Further tight measures include the import of one-use bottles for preserved blood, gloves for medical personnel, 1,000 sterilizing machines and 5 testing devices for the HIV virus. Until the present only 3 hospitals in Kampala were capable of testing blood for the virus.

The second phase of the program plans to provide reliable statistical data on the number of AIDS patients, on the sexual practices and the number of sexual contacts of these persons. The re-establishment of the central blood bank in Kampala and the virus research center, destroyed during the war, are also envisioned.

The major part consists of propaganda. Billboards and radio and TV spots as well as education in village and school are intended to restrain the sexual habits of the residents. . .

Officials are announcing the first successes of their propaganda offensive. Patrick Kadama of the AIDS Council in the Health Ministry claims that Ugandans are not changing their partners so frequently. The number of prostitutes is also down, he says.

Before Musevini's government took an active role, foreign and native doctors developed their own strategy for dealing with AIDS. In Mary St. Joseph Hospital in Masaka, the administrative center of the Rakai District, Irish nursing sisters treated AIDS patients at home and at the same time attempted to provide family counseling.

There is no doubt, however, among Ugandans as to the success of the education campaign. An authoritative government newspaper stated that it has not yet been accepted by the population that the AIDS virus is transmitted through normal sexual contact. Kadama says, "The people don't believe it."

In addition, there are many young women unable to read the educational material, and others who have religious compunctions. The Health Ministry fears that the conservative clergy may view condoms as a forbidden means of birth control, and not as protection againts a deadly infection. These people could ruin the chances of the program's success.

One of the primary reasons for the Ugandan government to combat the epidemic energetically is that the virus could remove the best citizens of the country, and in the end ruin the economy, which is already weakened by years of civil

war. . .Serious military consequences also threaten. Museveni's National Resistance Army has not yet been successul against the rebels in the country's north, who are loyal to his predecessors Amin, Milton Obote and Tito Okello.

Cuban doctors are said to have discovered an above-average rate of infected soldiers and officers when they tested their troops.

This explains the sensitivity that the Ugandan officials have in their reactions to foreign reports. The new government thus recently expelled British doctor Wilson Carswell, Chief Surgeon at the Mulago Hospital in Kampala, who was one of the first doctors to treat AIDS in Uganda. Two of his employees were beaten to death by persons of unknown and his computer containing an AIDS database was destroyed.

Carswell's transgression: He had publicly announced that if the epidemic continued to spread so rapidly, one would no longer have to worry about finding parking in Kampala.

/13104 CSO: 3400/352

DETAILS GIVEN ON FAMINE

Dutch Food Aid for Drought Victims

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 87 p 7

[Text] More than 1,400 bags of maize donated by the Dutch government has been delivered to famine-hit Luano Valley, Central Province permanent secretary Comrade Nicholas Mumba said in Kabwe yesterday.

The consignment which was part of a K20 million drought and famine relief given to Zambia by The Netherlands was distributed to various centres in the valley last month.

Cde Mumba said a total of 1.419 bags was delivered to four centres but the balance of 79 destined for Ching'ombe mission would be sent when transport was available.

Relief supplies were sent to hunger-stricken areas of Chembe (135 bags), Chinika (169), Senior Chief Mboroma (180) and Chief Mboshya (135).

But Cde Mumba would neither confirm nor deny that recipients of the supplies were expected to buy the commodity.

"I'm not in a position to state whether the supplies were enough or villagers bought bags of maize until I get a report. But I know deliveries to the valley as at June 25, stood at 1,419," he said.

Information Needed on Shortages

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] THE last few months seem to have proved to people who blame the Press for every problem in the country that they are not always right. They cannot of course be blamed for pointing fingers in the wrong direction.

The Press has everyday or every hour reported on the high prices of commodities. Shortages of items have particularly attracted the attention of the Zambian mass media.

The media report shortages of drinks like beer which sells quickly without any advertisement. Even the soft drinks which make the children smile when the parents return home from work are nowhere to be seen.

The nation's commercial and agricultural show will open its gates tomorrow but many admirers of big and well fed bulls will not see a single one there. Cattle cannot be transported to Lusaka because of an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in the Southern Province.

Comrades who have no time for ogling at bulls but like the taste of an oxtail will be shocked to find that there will be none in their pots. And if they want to buy steak which is found in a few butcheries, they will have to negotiate for a loan from the bank manager or one of the Katondo street black market tycoons.

The price of meat is just too high for an ordinary person—and almost everyone in Zambia has become an ordinary person today.

Yes, the Press has a duty to inform the public about such problems. But what puzzles journalists and the public is that people employed to deliver the goods are silent. There is no attempt to tell the public what they are doing to end the shortages or to reduce the prices of their goods.

The people in the production and manufacturing industry have a duty to inform the public that they have come to the end of the road. In that way they will be helping people to change their eating and drinking habits.

It is also about time the business community and those in charge of industries realised that negative explanations do not impress the public. Creativity and initiative is what is required in a developing country.

If they lack foreign exchange to import raw materials, they should concentrate on research and use local materials. This is how the industrialised countries of today began to develop. If they can do that they will be helping the Press in conveying good news to the nation.

Food Relief Needed In East

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 87 p 7

[Text] Eleven million bags of unshelled groundnuts are stuck in silos in Eastern Province because of lack of a market, area Member of the Central Committee Comrade Chilbesa Kankasa said in Chipata yesterday.

Her office was working out measures to reduce the stocks by finding markets

"We have II million bags of unshelled Chalimbana groundnuts stuck in silos throughout the province which we are failing to sell. This is our immediate worry," she said.

ate worry," she said.

Apart from local markets, efforts would be made to try and export the crop not only for foreign exchange but also to create room for this year's harvest

Cde Kankasa said the pile-up was from previous good harvests but declined to say how much was expected this year.

On crop haulage, Cde

Kankasa said a number of Contract Haulage trucks had been deployed in the province and started work last Friday.

Because of the drought the province only produced about 1.6 million bags of maize compared to 2.3 million in 1985/86 season.

"Otherwise all tarmers in remote areas have been provided with grain bags and what is remaining is collection which has already started," she said.

Cde Kankasa could not say whether the available trucks in the province were sufficient to do the work before the onset of rains.

"I will be able to answer that question adequately on August 17, after a meeting to review the whole crop haulage exercise." she said.

And Lundazi governor Addon Chilembo has expressed fear over the non-completion of five dams in the district which he said threatened the life of people and livestock.

Cde Chilembo said because of the drought, the dams were needed and blamed Government for releasing money for the project in time.

The governor who was speaking in the presence of Cde Kankasa further appealed to Government to send relief food now before the rains.

Relief food was needed in Chief Chitungulu, Mwanya and Kazembe where the drought was severe.

Food Relief

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] World Vision International has given out 5,250 bags of mealie meal to villagers in Gwembe district.

Administrative secretary Comrade Crispin Sikwibele said the district had not received famine relief supplies for quite some time now resulting in severe hardships among villagers.

Relief and rehabilitation manager for World Vision International Cde Mapanza Nkwilimba was in Gwembe to supervise the free food distribution. Cde Sikwibele said Cde Nkwilimba had reported to him that the exercise was completed in Siameja. World Vision donated 1.000 bags of mealie meal to Katwambila. 2.000 to Siameja, 400 to Nyanga. 800 bags to Dengeza, 450 bags to Muka and 600 bags to Sinakumbi area.

Confusion Hampers Relief Effort

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul p 7

[Text]

THERE is confusion in the distribution of famine relief supplies in Gwembe where the governor Comrade Nicholas Nchimunya has expressed concern at worsening starvation.

Cde Nchimunya called for urgent help and blamed the national relief coordinators for "not doing their homework."

He could not say when the district last received relief supplies. People now depended entirely on food from the famine task force set by the Cabinet Office early this year.

"No explanation has been offered by the task force for the erratic supplies. All we know is that we are hungry and need food."

The council had allocated the task force centres where to deliver mealie meal or maize and subcentres at which to sell food at reduced prices.

The task force was to send in supplies throughout the year until the next harvest season.

"We are confused and don't know when the situation will improve. We could not make alternative measures as a council because we solely depend on the task force to bring the food," he said.

When contacted for comment, the coordinator Cde Manuel Hankanga said the governor was "not being honest" because World Vision International had just donated 10,000 bags of mealie meal which the task force was distributing to Siameja.

Cde Hankanga said the committee had a lot of work to do but could not

accomplish it because of lack of funds.

But Cde Nchimunya said mealie meal donated by World Vision was not part of the committee's project. He called on Cde Hankanga to coordinate with the relevant district council's officials who would then know what to tell the people.

"We are not prepared to quarrel through the Press. All we are interested in is to feed the people."

He said lack of finances was a readily acceptable reason but he did not expect the committee to stand aloof.

Agencies responsible for distributing relief food in the Southern Province asked Choma Milling Company to avoid selling mealie meal to customers from outside the province.

Vehicles Needed To Transport Food Aid

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jul p 2

[Text] Shortage of transport and poor communications between districts in the Southern Province has contributed to the worsening famine, acting permanent secretary for the province Cde Nyambe Mubialelwa has said.

Speaking when he met miss Synthia Davis of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) foreign disaster assistance which is based in Washington and Cde Levie Simonda of USAID, Lusaka, Cde Mubialelwa said transport was one of the pressing needs of the province.

It had been difficult for authorities in the province to coordinate because of impassable roads and poor telephone links.

Although the province had K50,000 at its disposal it could not buy mealie meal needed to take to starving villagers because there were no reliable vehicles. The small fleet of trucks it had in Choma were "a drop in the ocean."

Cde Mubialelwa said donor countries who wanted to assist in the drought relief drive should not only send food but also consider supplying graders or constructing dams and boreholes to help those in remote areas.

Miss Davis and Cde Simonda are on a fact finding mission to ascertain ways in which the organisation could help in times of general disaster.

They hoped the discussion with provincial officials would help its office in Zambia draw up a plan for future response to disasters and coordination with the Government.

Cde Mubialelwa said the province was badly hit by the drought and although the Government had taken the necessary contingent measures to supply food at various distribution centres, some areas could not be reached because of bad roads.

/13104 CS1: 3400/166

ACADEMIC CLAIMS IMF UNDERMINED SOCIALIST BASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 87 p 4

[Text] The IMF programme for restructuring Zambia's economy failed because it challenged the foundation upon which society is built, a University of Zambia senior lecturer has said.

Dr Nsolo Mijere of the department of social development studies said for more than two decades, Zambians had lived a subsidised life but the IMF programme was introduced to reverse that trend.

He said this in a paper presented to the international conference on auctioning of foreign exchange — recent experiences in Third World countries on "the Zambian auctioning system: A model for socio-political destabilisation"

He said in 1967 Zambian political leaders adopted Humanism to restructure the colonial economic structures.

Humanism aimed transforming Zambians into a mutual aid and social welfare society.

Dr Mijere said the IMF policies were unsuccessful because they underestimated the Zambian sociopolitical structures

dominance.

The Government pursued socialist, econo-mic, political and social policies which established the socialist structure of dominance from 1964 to 1985. The working class and the peasants welcomed these structures because they made their lives easier.

Dr Mije, e said the underground resistance to the IMF programmes might be drawn from failure by the political leadership to issue a policy statement on the relationship between the capitalist IMF programmes and the Zambian socialist economies.

And a senior Nigerian lecturer said auctioning of foreign exchange encouraged the blackmarket and increased velocity of circulation of foreign exchange.

Dr Shadrick Kwasa of the University of Nairobi said the increased circulation was brought about by the public offering more of their hard earned local currency for one foreign currency

But local industrialist Mr Murray Sanderson said the auctioning system fail-ed because it did not achieve exchange rate stability at a level acceptable to the public as realistic.

In his paper he contended that the high exchange rates reached through the system could have been moderated substantially either by better control of the money supply or by higher dollar funding.

The auction achieved seven of its eight objectives especially as it improved the efficiency of foreign exchange allocation removing opportunities for corruption.

But despite those successes the system iniled and that was not the fault of the system itself which was twice on the verge of achieving stability when the process of bid reduction was interrupted. - Busi-Review Reporter/ ness Zana.

/13104

CS0: 3400/167

BANK OF ZAMBIA GOVERNOR BLASTS IMF EXPERIMENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Jul 87 p 1

[Text]

AFRICAN intellectuals should not allow the continent to continue to be used as a laboratory for foreign ideas, Bank of Zambia governor Dr Leonard Chivuno said yesterday.

He said the auction system was one such "experiment"

being tested on African states in an attempt to perfect it.

Closing the four day international conference on foreign exchange auction at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka, Comrade Chivuno said time had come to use African ideas to solve development problems.

Zambia's experience with the auction system had revealed the need for African countries to use their own 'resources' for development.

"This means we have to use our intellectuals to solve our problems. The intellectual must not be isolated from the politician and those in practical experience.

Africa was entering a "crucial period" of economic independence and this could not be achieved without using indigenous ideas.

Cde Chivuno said the system which auction Zambia abandoned in May after parting ways with the 1MF was experimental and brought to Africa for perfection.

"Africa and underdeveloped countries have for long been used as experimental grounds of ideas and models some of which are reactionary. The auction system is one such policy.

"But it is time we came out strongly to say we can no longer be used as a laboratory for experiments to be used in the process of exploiting our people tor the benefit of some countries.

The intellectual was able to participate fully with the support of the political leadership.

He called for the protection of the intellectual in because "enemy" would try to drive a wedge between him and the political leadership.

This will happen and has started to happen. Those who will try to

put forward new ideas will he called names. Immeciately you disagree with him, you will be called a communist."

Cde Chivuno said the meeting in Lusaka was followed closely by those interested in the continued exploitation of Africa because it proved the determination of the local people to work out their own programmes.

Zambia decided to discard the system when it was found that its annual debt servicing was \$800 million while its income was only \$700 million.

/13104

CSC: 3400/167

MUGABE TORN BETWEEN IDEOLOGICAL PRESSURES, ECONOMIC REALITIES Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 7 Aug 87 pp 26-27

[Text]

After 10 days of confusion, rumour and frenzied action by private sector business organisations, Zimbabwe pulled back from the brink. Its Cabinet decided, last Thursday, to drop the

plan to impose trade sanctions on Pretoria. While businessmen in Harare have breathed a collective sigh of relief, the fact is that considerable damage has been done.

The episode began in mid-July when Mugabe returned from his Victoria Falls meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at which the two leaders reluctantly agreed that they could not impose airline sanctions against Pretoria — denying SAA landing rights, and so on.

However, apparently in an effort to Gunga Din his neighbour. Kaunda raised Zambia's diversion of its copper traffic from South African ports, pointedly asking what Zimbabwe was doing. On his return to Harare, Mugabe lost no time in telling his ministers to investigate a trade ban against SA; and later that week private sector business leaders were summoned to be told two different versions of what was intended.

One version held that there would be an immediate ban on all imports and exports, while the second interpretation was that a ban of most trade — though not on transit traffic — would be imposed at the beginning of 1988.

It was clear from the outset that the Cabinet and government officials were deeply divided over the issue, and over the next 10 days, at a series of Cabinet meetings, the politicians were warned of the likely repercussions of a trade ban. In 1986, Zimbabwe sold 9.5% of its total exports worth some US\$123m to SA and imported 21% of its total imports valued at \$205m.

Furthermore, while there have been public claims that the port of Beira is handling 40% of Zimbabwe's foreign trade, informed sources put the figure at closer to 25%, warning that if Pretoria retaliated by banning transit traffic then the Zimbabwean economy would be in dire straits.

Clearly Zimbabwe could find another source from which to obtain the imports it is purchasing from SA — but at a substantially higher cost. But that would fail too if Pretoria refused to allow Zimbabwe to import goods from overseas via the South African transport system. This was a major

consideration that forced the Cabinet to drop sanctions. It was stressed that the agricultural, mining, transport and manufacturing sectors would all find themselves short of essential inputs resulting in stoppages, retrenchments and large-scale unemployment.

On the export side, it was pointed out that at least a third of the exports of manufacturing industry are sold in SA, and there is simply no viable alternative outlet for most of these products. The balance of payments effects of South African sanctions are conservatively estimated at more than \$200m — which would have had a far-reaching impact on the already fragile Zimbabwe economy.

And so, at the crunch, economic rationality prevailed — this time at any rate.

What is less surprising, however, is Mugabe's woeful ignorance of the extent and depth of his own country's economic dependence on SA. For a man who has so much to

say about this country, he is remarkably ill informed.

One consequence of this latest episode of economic sanctity is that Zimbabwean trade and transport dependence on SA will probably shrink a little faster than before. For, faced with another (though temporary) loss of Mugabe's economic reason, the minds of importers and exporters have been focused on the need to hedge their risks by diversifying their markets and their suppliers. The same process is likely to take place without SA too. To that extent, Mugabe's economic brinkmanship may well have some lasting effects in the longer run. The fact is that Zimbabwean sanctions against SA are inevitable — what is at stake is their content and timing. The business community in both countries has got this message loud and clear.

Although he suffered a setback when the Cabinet came out against his sanctions plan. it's unlikely that Mugabe's political stature has been materially damaged. He remains committed to sanctions. There was no division within the Cabinet on the principle—merely on timing.

At the same time, there is little doubt that the Mugabe administration's international reputation has suffered. The suggestion that the sanctions reports were just a figment of the fertile imaginations of the foreign media both in SA and internationally failed to mask the very deep divisions, the indecision and the confusion that gripped Harare for

two weeks last month. It was not a picture of a well-ordered administration that knew where it was going, but of politicians who, having made a policy pronouncement, discovered that it simply could not be successfully implemented.

On the South African side, the cutting edge, such as it might be, of sanctions is the issue of import permits not valid for goods from a short list of taboo, and accordingly embargoed, countries — including SA. Certain background factors help to put the situation into perspective.

According to Sasto GM Warren Smith. SA's total exports to Zimbabwe are currently running at about R500m annually, of which 40% reflects the consumer goods component. The remainder of the total comprises raw materials, and intermediate and capital goods—all of which are absolutely vital for the continued functioning of the

Zimbabwean economy (see Economy).

Smith considers it inconceivable that Zimbabwe would be so suicioal as to interfere with imports of goods in these categories. So what is at risk is at worst an amount of R200m annually, or around half a percent of total South African exports.

Looking at the broader canvas, there is the basic fact that Mugabe, whatever political-cum-economic calculations may determine his actions, will always favour a strong line against the remaining white-ruled state in southern Africa.

It is his relative poverty and not his will which obliges him to traffic with SA. And this conclusion must remain valid regardless of the precise outcome of the current wrangie. We can be sure that the moment - if ever - that Mugabe feels free to follow his ideological convictions without economic constraints. he will pursue the hardest of hard political lines.

What also concerns Smith, however, is that Zimbabwe is merely one of a number of black states with which SA collectively transacts trade which, in aggregate, is of great value.

And the same degree of anti-South African resentment — expressed in joint public commitments to the cause of sanctions, for example — is in many other cases married to the same sort of economic difficulties as Zimbabwe's. In cases like Zambia, current economic difficulties can be described without exaggeration as outright crisis.

But whether in the foreseeable future any of these countries will be sufficiently economically strong to eschew South African trade is extremely doubtful. For the domestic policies they are following can only increase

their impoverishment.

Economic difficulties in sub-Saharan Africa are of too profound a structural nature to be ascribed glibly to drought or past exploitation by colonials and imperialists. The plain fact is that Africa's various brands of authoritarian socialism — financed by foreign aid — have all but ruined the flourishing economies they took over on independence.

Totalitarian governments like that of Zambia's Kaunda have shown themselves to be incapable of making the painful structural adjustments necessary to return to any semblance of prosperity. Zimbabwe appears to be taking a similar route, despite the celebrated pragmatism of Mugabe.

Yet without foreign aid, they have neither the wit nor wherewithal to even feed themselves, let alone provide basic consumer goods.

As that aid diminishes, and as their former imperial rulers are not about to come to their aid if they impose sanctions on SA, their economic plight is bound to become more profound.

The longer they take to apply sensible economic policies — which imply, moreover, a greater degree of democracy — the less likely they are going to be able to afford an alternative to South African trade.

The limit to the cost of not trading with SA is probably Kaunda's own political survival, which hinges more than he would like to acknowledge on his ability to feed and clothe his own people. As Mugabe inherited a larger and more robust economy and has had less time to ruin it, he may take a little longer to face reality.

It is in our interests here for the Nat government to make their facing that reality

/13104 CSO: 3400/284 as easy for them as possible. That means avoiding retaliation, such as blocking Zimbabwe's trade routes through this country or even threatening to do so.

It needs to be understood in Pretoria too that both comrades Mugabe and Kaunda like to cut a figure at Commonwealth conferences. Enough verbal swaggering and political posturing at these gatherings helps to cloak their own humanitarian shortcomings in righteous indignation.

So Pretoria must accept that, in practice, the bark about anti-South African sanctions must always seem worse than the bite. SA, moreover, is strong enough economically and militarily, in a regional context, to be able to afford abstention from inflammatory rhetoric of its own. In the broader context of anti-South African sentiment within the Western world, we can only be the losers from hysteria.

There should also be a continued willingness to maintain low-key technical assistance where it is wanted, once again on the basis of doing good by stealth.

We cannot claim in SA to be on the side of the angels. Manifestly we are not. But patience and the other cheek — better known as maturity — have been shown by businessmen sometimes to have their economic rewards in emergent Africa.

Simply put, Mugabe is becoming increasingly boxed in by the very real economic constraints of his own ideology. He cannot afford to close the drifts the longer he adheres to what he belives to be his principles.

In contrast, SA does have a choice. It can stand prepared to do business as usual and continue to dismantle its racist social policies that give Mugabe so much convenient political sustenance — and inhibit its own economic potential.

Or it can turn its back both on regional diplomacy and foreign trade and seek relief in markets elsewhere.

What it risks if it chooses the latter course is escalating regional instability. What man can rest comfortably while his neighbour starves — even if it be because of his neighbour's own foolishness?

COMMENTARY HAILS END OF RESERVED WHITE SEATS

MB211758 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Aug 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] While British settler colonialism ended in Zimbabwe in 1980, its main feature—white racism—was buried in the House of Assembly today. The Zimbabwe House of Assembly today passed by 78 votes the Zimbabwe Constitution Number Six Bill, which seeks to abolish the 20 reserved white seats in the House of Assembly and the 10 white seats in the Senate. Like the [word indistinct] signing ceremony between the allies and Nazi Germany after the Second World War which put the nail into the coffin of Nazism to ensure that this devil would never raise its ugly head again, the Zimbabwean parliament has forever put an end to the doctrine of racial supremacy which dominated the politics of this country from 1890 until independence in 1980.

Parliament has restored the dignity of the Zimbabwean people, who can now walk with their heads held high as a proud people, independent, and equal before the law. The third chapter of the so-called separate development, based on racial discrimination in education, health, public places, right down to the cemetery where black and white coffins had to be buried separately has effectively been put to an end. Accordingly, kaffir, bass [master], nkosi [king], [word indistinct] and all other words used to assert the superiority of the whites over the black majority have to be scrapped from our vocabulary.

No wonder that the announcement of the vote in parliament was followed by singing and dancing from the government benches, an expression of joy which is shared by all Zimbabweans. What is pleasing is that the whole constitutional process was followed to the letter. The government and the people of Zimbabwe were patient even during trying times, when certain foreign powers were (?grossly) interfering in our internal affairs by attempting to defend white criminals arrested here for antistate activities. Zimbabweans resisted the temptation to unilaterally scrap the Lancaster House constitution which the British Government imposed on this nation against its will.

The scrapping of the white seats in the House of Assembly, however, does not mean the end to the prime minister's policy of national reconciliation. The whites will continue to enjoy all rights enshrined in the constitution of Zimbabwe, like any other cirizen of this country. They retain their right to vote for a government or a candidate of their choice, on the same voters' roll as other Zimbabweans.

Indeed, the roof has not fallen on the heads of Zimbabwean whites. If anything, parliament has helped them to liberate themselves from racial bias and has absolved them from the sins committed on their behalf by Ian Smith and his henchmen against the black majority.

Zimbabwean whites are also urged to discard the old racist attitudes which they acquired either consciously or subconsciously during the colonial era. And, of course, it is also important to note that the government has stated that it will fight any attempt to practice racism in reverse. Together, in unity, we shall now proceed to build this nation.

19604

CSO: 34000293

END

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED 4/1/1991